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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 151 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th June	Delta*	8089	
30th "	Nyanza	6695	Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8192	Extra.
3rd July	Naldera	16230	
10th "	Nellore*	6853	
17th "	Karmala*	8983	
24th "	Morea	10890	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Sailing about	Steamer		
25th June	Bankura		Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July	Taroba		East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Hongkong Maru	K. Toki	5638	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4852	2nd July	13th July
Taiwa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Lenen Maru	N. Shinozaki	24th "	25th "
Indus Maru	S. Yano	22nd June	5th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

18TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES:—
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.,
Managing Agents,
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 187 BALES SAVDA COTTON AND 87 BALES PIPERIA COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 1st July at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Seth Jivram Raghoo of Tandalwadi:—
110 bales savda cotton.
87 bales savda cotton. ...
On account and at the risk of Seth Narbadaprasad Chhadarnilal of Kurdli:—
87 bales piperia cotton.
Above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. Jetha Devji & Co. at Ram Lane, No. 3, Colaba.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 5TH JULY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title, and Interest in Very Valuable Properties situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

ON MONDAY, the 5th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage claims of Mr. Vishwanath Ballal, the 1st mortgage, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Vishwanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr. Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee, under an indenture or mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 268 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Manooji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,362 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenement and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16 and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri, partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said private passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adelji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Oart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY. All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3134 and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamshedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Darruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamshedji Petit.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhay Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Fardoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhanbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, sta thereon, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375/379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155, New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery tools implements etc., belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR SLABS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, next to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.'s Godown No. 169171 by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Noormahomed Dossa the following goods:—

Ex. S.S. "Saigon Maru."

15 cases Japanese refined camphor slabs weighing 2½ lbs. each case 100 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE REFINED CAMPHOR TABLETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Clive Street, near Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.'s Godown, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Keshavji Ramdas the following goods:—

Ex S.S. "Ganges Maru."

50 cases Japanese Refined Camphor 1-160 oz. Tablets, each case 60 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Haji Bunder Sewri the following Stores, material, and Plant:—

AN ASSORTED LOT OF:

Pully blocks, bolts and nuts, chain, cocks bib and stop, hose couplings, hinges, copper nails, iron cut clasp nails, taper pins, glue pots, screws, shackles tinned tacks, thimbles, back pressure valves, ball valves, sluice valve, stop valves, augers, bits, files, mamooties hack saws aluminium ingot, brass rod, brass tubing, brass gauze wire, bronze phosphor, copper tubes, copper gauze, metal antifriction steel gauze, steel gutting, bulb angles fifty feet long, belt dressing oil; about 20 tons of an assorted lot of paint, anchors, benches, slop carts, chairs, iron drums, glycerine; duplex lamps; cook house receptacles, gauze glass rings, coir and manilla rope, tramway fish bolts, water tanks, etc.

In addition the following lo's of new plant: Punching bears, bellows, chucks, concrete mixer, boiler ferrules, screw jacks, hydraulic ship jacks, screwing machines, paint grinding machines, rail sawing machines, Centrifugal, Psisometer, Worthington and Kite motion pumps and boiler tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address: "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
By order of the custodian of enemy property.
3 guns, 2 revolvers, 2 kukries and 2 swords.
On account of the Insurance Offices concerned.
4 bales of tissue paper.
1 case sand paper.
3 cases silk piece-goods.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
5 cases boots eyelets.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office Brougham.
1 black waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Pair of handsome strong grey Australian horses both age well in single and double harness.
1 20 H P 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Maxwell car thoroughly, overhauled, in perfect running order.
1 8-10 H P 2 cylinder, 2 seater, swift make English car in working order.

On SUNDAY, the 27th June 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, Proctor Street, next to the Robert Money School, in University Settlement Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware solid blackwood sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, marble top tables, rich cabinets table ornaments, marble and terracotta figures Chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, tiled top teapoys, one square piano by Schied mayer, Corner cabinets, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown dresses, writing tables, book stands, sandal wood chest, billiard sofas, pictures cane chairs aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of late Mr. F. Boyde and surplus furniture of University settlement.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glen Rose, Apollo Bunder, behind the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and ackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door, almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., large ward robe, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, meatsafes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEAPEANSEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,760 to 2,000 sq. yards at Nepean Sea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).
Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent of nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by seashore.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF TARPAULINES.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 436 of 1920.

Khimjee Tricumji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s
Pranlal Lalloobhoy ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, by order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods belonging to Messrs. Khimji Tricumji & Co. in the godown of Pranlal Lalloobhoy near Masjid Bunder Bridge at Kharek Bazaar.
About 1000 Tarpaulines.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER ARTICLES, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, FURNITURE, etc.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th June 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale rooms by order of the heirs and administrators of the estate of the late Bai Vithoo widow of Seth Devji Ludha the following:—
Gold waist belts, bangles, neckchains, necklaces, wristlets, silver cups, trays, goblets, lotas, etc.
Precious gem set Jewellery comprising emerald rings, blue diamond rings, diamond and emerald rings, valuable pearl necklaces, pearl collars, bracelets set with diamonds and emeralds, ear rings set with diamonds and emerald, diamond buttons, pearl nose rings, and similar other valuable articles.
Also cupboards, a drawing room suite, electric chandelier, one safe, sandalwood jewel boxes, embroidered sarees, etc.
Property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 diamond marquise ring.
1 diamond ear-drop, 1 pair pearl earrings, 1 diamond and ruby ring.
1 pearl necklace, 1 hunting watch.
2 lady's gold watches, 1 silver watch.
The articles are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES, ON FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock, A Warehouse by order of Stores Officer S. & T. (Embakation)—The following Goods—
Comprising—Dall Mixed, Dall Chena, Dry Fruits, Cooking Oil, Unservicable Cases Crates, Barels Gunny Hoop Iron, Scrapwood, Bottles and Cigaretts 1,69,040, etc.

ALSO SALE.

ON SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Grain Depot. The following goods—
Comprising—Bran (Sour), Barrels Wooden, Empty, 100, Co. 2, Gas Cylinders No. 112 Gunnies, Cylinder Coves. 1,100 Tins Oil (B B air craft oil) No. 4018, Rice, Sweeping etc., etc.
A Deposit 50 per cent. will be paid at the time of the sale and goods will be removed within 10 ten days if they fail to do so the amount and goods will be forfeited.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of High Class artistic new designed teak and Black wood house hold furniture, safe dining table plated ware, cut glass chandlier,
Phonograph, etc., etc., on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1920, THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. are enstructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crescent House ground floor opposite Megestic Hotel the following furniture dinner table, chairs, meat safe mirrored side boards, drawing room complete suits of sofa and chairs, mirrored cabinet teapoys, double and single almyrah, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top table, glass ware, carpet, hat stand etc., etc.
Property on view at Crescent House, Colaba Causeway.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
The House of Super Serials

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

TWO SUPER SERIALS
in one Programme.
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan.
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
8th & 9th Episodes
"IN THE CLUTCHES"
and
"THE ESCAPE"

VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!
"The Scarlet Runner"
2nd EPISODE
"THE NUREMBURG WATCH"
THE 1,200 HORSE POWER
MOTOR SERIAL.
"The Scarlet Runner"

12 Beautiful Heroines
Rousing Adventures
Baffling Mysteries
Times the Punch of the Ordinary Serial

A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
—POWER—MYSTERY.
Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
'A Noise From the Deep"
A New and Original Comedy

LAST DAY!
Do you require any further reminder to wake you up to the fact that to-day Friday is absolutely the last opportunity to see the great Society Drama, the pathetically powerful master-production.

"The Thirteenth Chair"
(6 reels—6,000 feet)
which made England talk for months together when it was first staged in London.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers invite their patrons who love a good picture and who can distinguish the good from the indifferent to come and see
"The Thirteenth Chair"
It is a classic production of rare merit with all the elements of Love, Mystery, Adventure, and Detective skill, that go to make up a really fascinating story.
The two eminent stars
Yvonne Delva
AND
Creighton Hale
play the principal roles here.

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Special Music for this Film—imported from Home—will be performed by the West-End Orchestra.
Thorough arrangement made for the rainy season. Our Patrons can now drive in right upto the Booking Offices. Our spacious gardens are completely roofed.
Coming To-morrow, Saturday!
The glorious all-engrossing sporting Film:
"Silver Lining"
A Drama of tense Excitement, Adventure and Romance.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
ON
Friday 25th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] Punnya Prabhav [Act 6
Sunday 27th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
NEW HINDI PLAY
Sangit] Ahilyodhar [Act 3
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Naumshankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.
G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day FRI. & to-morrow SAT., 25th and 26th June, at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE SUN. June 27th at 5-30 p.m.	"THE THIRD DEGREE" The Great Police Drama.
MON., TUES. 28th and 29th June at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE ACQUITTAL"
WED. and THURS. 30th June and 1st July at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
FRI. and SAT. 2nd and 3rd July at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE IN
"GRAUSTARK" A Delightful story of a Mythical Land.
NEXT WEEK! THE SEQUEL:
"THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK."

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A "FIRST NATIONAL" Attraction
THE STORY OF THE
Flaying of a Heaven-defying Soul.
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
A Mighty Drama of the Northland
WITH
MITCHELL LEWIS,
A MIGHTY DRAMA of THE FROZEN NORTH
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
IN 6 REELS.
"Around the Town"
The Latest Hit of the Cinema World.

Dolores Cassinelli in The Virtuous Model

A Sqix Reel Drama,
by
ALBERT CAPPELLARI
Adapted from
Pierre Wolf's Play
"THE GUTTER"
A real big story of a real big love and a virtuous woman.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday Matinee 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.

You hear him roaring his triumphant advent!
"THE LION MAN"
the New Wonder-Serial by the Universal Company, has already secured the Bombay Public in its grip.
On Saturday, Sunday and Monday the excitement and animation at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS),
was a sight for the gods!
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"HOUP-LA"
A circus girl secretly marries a worthless fellow because of her hatred for rich people. Suddenly she comes into a fortune and begins to love a millionaire. She goes to her husband to buy her freedom but when she reaches there, she finds her husband dead, having perished in a fire. She marries the millionaire and becomes happy.
ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TO-DAY
and during the week
FOURTH INSTALLMENT
of Brother's big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
Featuring the Screen Sandow
William Duncan
A proper mixture of romance and roguery adventure and perils amid dens of the city and natural hazards of mountain.
SEE IT AT
The Majestic
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

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THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
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Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
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... of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

Blame It on Your Nerves
Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

GENEVA WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

MRS. AND MISS TATA INVITED.

The following letter was addressed to Mrs. Herabai Tata on behalf of the Eighth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which was to have met in Geneva from June 6th to 10th last:—

Geneva, May 7th, 1920.

Madame Tata,
28, St. George's Square,
London, S. W. 1.

Dear Madame Tata,

I was delighted to hear the other day from Mrs. Abbott that you and your daughter were going to be able to come to our Congress here in Geneva.

Madame Girardet, who is looking after the arrangements for hostels and pensions, has, believe, already written about the proposed arrangements for you and your daughter.

It is going to be a great meeting. Already, women from 23 different countries have announced their intention of attending. Its most important characteristic, however, I think, is that it is the first meeting at which we have been able to welcome women from the Eastern countries.

I am sure the fact that we women of the West will meet in conference for the first time you women of the East will do a great deal to help forward our movement in your countries and ours. The meeting at which hope you are going to speak is to take place on the evening of Thursday.

Looking forward to welcoming you and your daughter and a large delegation of Indian women, I am,

Yours sincerely,
CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

P.S.—Will you make the facts in the enclosed circular as widely known in your ress as possible?

H. 15. Eighth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 1920.
Maison Communale de Plainpalais, Geneva, June 6th—12th.
Bureau: Rue Etienne Dumont, 22, Geneva.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.

SUNDAY, JUNE, 6TH.

Morning.—Religious Service in Cathedral of Geneva. Preacher, Miss Maude Royden. (Great Britain.)
Evening.—Public meeting of welcome. Addresses and Swiss songs by local choral society. Presidential address by Mrs. Chapman Catt. (U. S. A.)

MONDAY, JUNE, 7TH.

General.—Business and appointment of Committees.
Evening.—Public meeting addressed by Women M. Ps., Chairman, Annie Furuhjelm (Finland). Among the speakers Mrs. Elna Munch (Denmark), Helen Ring Robinson (ex-Senator, Colorado, U. S. A.), Lady Astor (Great Britain.)

TUESDAY, JUNE, 8TH.

Business Sessions, including consideration of women and the League of Nations and a Women's Charter.
(The provisions of the proposed Women's Charter include: equal suffrage; abolition of the slavery of women, equal nationality rights for married women, equal guardianship rights for women over their children, civil rights for married women, an equal moral standard, equal pay for equal work, mothers' pensions, etc. The adoption of the Charater is urged by British and Dutch delegations.)
Conference on:
Municipal and Local Government work.
Equal pay and the Right to Work.
(Subjects to be discussed in this connection: The new Danish law giving women equal pay and opportunities in the Civil Service; The provision for equal opportunities, and right to retain positions after marriage in the new German Constitution; Women in skilled industries and recent legislation excluding them: Action of Women's Societies in Connection with the Washington International Labour Conference on the subjects of (a) the special regulation of Women's Work, and (b) regulation of the work of pregnant women.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

Session on position of women with regard to political parties. (Should women, enfranchised and unenfranchised, join existing political parties? should they from a paty of their own?)
Conferences on:
The Economic Position of Wives and Mothers.
The Fight against Prostitution in connection with Venereal Disease.

JUNE, 9TH (Contd.)

Evening.—Public meeting on "Woman Suffrage in Practice." Short speeches from representatives of enfranchised countries.

THURSDAY, JUNE, 10TH.

Report of Committee on Moral Equality Programme.
Conferences on:
The Press and the Woman's Movement.
Nationality and Domicile of Married Women.
Women's Status as it affects Children.
Evening.—Public meeting on "Women's Movement in the East." Speakers from Japan and India.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH.

Report of Committee on Civil Equality Programme.
(Other arrangements not yet complete.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.

Unfinished Business.
(The following are among the resolutions which will be put to the Congress.)

MAINTENANCE FROM ABROAD.

That this Congress upon the necessity of promoting national legislation international arrangements making it possible for maintenance and affiliation others to be reclaimed from men who have gone abroad or who are out of the jurisdictions of the courts.

THE CONDITIONS OF WORK OF PREGNANT WOMEN.

That this Congress urges that legislation with regard to pregnancy should be on the lines not of forbidding women to select their own work but of providing for them such economic conditions as should make it possible to give birth to their children without facing either ill-health or starvation.

THE WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AND WOMEN'S NIGHT WORK.

This Congress strongly condemns the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference, proposing restrictions on the night work of women not placed on the night work of men, holding that regulations concerning night work should be based on the type of the work and not on the sex of the worker.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE REGULATION OF PROSTITUTION.

Since by Articles 23 and 25 of its Convenant the Members of the League of Nations "will endeavour to take steps in the matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease" and will "encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases throughout the world."

This Congress urges the League to adopt as its policy the abolition of the Sand British as its policy the abolition of the State Regulation of Vice as long practised in certain European countries and British Dominions and Dependecies, and the condemnation of any proposals for dealing with venereal disease which would have the effect of re-introducing regulation in new and dangerous forms.

In particular it urges the League,

(a) To recommend to its constituent states the adoption of a similar policy, and

(b) Only to grant mandates for the administration of undeveloped countries subject to the condition that within the mandatory area there should be no regulation, segregation or official toleration of vice.

That this Congress demands the establishment in connection with the League of Nations of a Women's Department with the same status and powers as the International Labour Department of the League of Nations

WALFORD AND COMPANY
MOTOR LORRIES.
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W. I. & G. I. PIPING.
Owing to want of Godown space
WE OFFER
Subject to being unsold.

1608 feet	G.I. Pipes	1¼"	@Rs./13/6 per foot.
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1560 "	"	1"	@Rs./6/ " "
1687 "	"	1"	@Rs./8/ " "
1669 "	"	1¼"	@Rs./12/ " "
1635 "	"	1½"	@Rs./14/ " "
1571 "	"	2"	@Rs. 1/4 " "
1915 "	"	2½"	@Rs. 1/14 " "
1500 "	"	3"	@Rs. 2/3 " "

SKIPPERS & Co., Ltd.
16, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL SPRATT'S Puppilac
FOR WEANING & REARING PUPPIES
and restoring the dam to health and vigour. Kittens thrive on it. Full-cream, pure, wholesome, nutritive. Obtainable at Druggists throughout India. Refer in difficulty to resident Agent:—E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 974, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	— 0
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	— 20
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Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	— 20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	— 23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 18/12
Soft spelter	— — — 36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	— — — — 35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes 2" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
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THE UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

LOST.

LOST—5 FRENCH LOTTERY BONDS Nos. 4755174/8 of the issue of 1919 belonging to the undersigned LOST when travelling between Museum and Corner Grant Road. Finder will be rewarded. Communicate with undersigned. DORABJI HIRJIBHOY WARDEN, Vatchagandhy Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay. 1964

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1939

WANTED—A CLERK for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1966

WANTED A B. Sc, or B. A. with Service for the Union High School, Broach. Apply sharp with terms and testimonials to the MANAGER. 1961

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1920

WANTED—TEACHERS, able to teach (1) Mathematics, (2) Science, in the High School Dept. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Esplanade High School. 1965

WANTED—SALESMAN for Japanese Sundries, Chemicals, etc., by an established firm. Liberal terms to experienced hand. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1955

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Languages), and Matriculates. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms, to HEADMASTER, Coronation High School, MANGROL (Kathiawar). 1966

WANTED—GRADUATES in Literature, History and Science for the King George English School, Dadar, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL personally. 1951

WANTED—A competent MANAGING CLERK for an attorneys' Office. Apply to Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1962

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Tarapur Dispensary with free quarters. Apply with testimonials if any, to the Administrator, Cambay State, stating terms. 1766

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE to act as Superintendent for a Boys' and Girls' School (Hindoo preferred). Apply to Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1883

WANTED for immediate engagement—INDIAN CAPTAINS in possession of coasting Masters' certificates. Continued employment assured to suitable men. Apply personally between 2 and 5 p.m. R. E. Cohn & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1976

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE for a High School, for full or half day. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1970

WANTED—One male and one female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply stating salary required and send copies of certificates and testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C.I. 1941

WANTED — A MATRICULATED Gujarati Hindu MEHTA, well experienced in Gujarati Pucca Nama. Salary from Rs. 50. Apply THE DHUNJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagaon, Bombay. 1903

WANTED—One or two expert SHORT-HAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box No. 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1908

WANTED—A Marathi and Karnertee or Gujarati and Marathi knowing GRADUATE in Commerce (Banking or Accountancy) or Arts (Economics) for post of touring inspector. Salary according to qualifications. Applicants with practical experiences for acquaintance with rural life preferred. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1983

WANTED for a girls' school at the capital (railway junctioned) of a native State in Rajputana, a trained, experienced, Hindi knowing HEAD MISTRESS. Hindu and Matriculation passed will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 p.m. with free quarters. Apply sharp in your own handwriting in Hindi and English with copies of testimonials to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1846

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in or in the vicinity of Bombay, a well ventilated GODOWN, measuring about 1,500 sq. ft. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1962

WANTED—A PARTNER in a well established Firm in Northern India, must be qualified under Indian Companies Act of 1913. For Goodwill and terms write to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1953

LAND WANTED—About 2,000 square yards, preferably freehold, suitable for erection godown: neighbourhood Docks or Mazagon. Apply Box No. 761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1972

FOR SALE.

ZEISS MICROSCOPE (quite new) FOR SALE, can be seen at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street. 1840

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Walkeshwar opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1885

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET. TO BE LET, TO BE LET.—Best opportunity for new investors. ROOMS for offices and godowns, small as well as big blocks, suitable for Banks, Shipping Companies, Insurance Companies, etc., situated near banks and mercantile locality. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS CO., in Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay. 1862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 30th instant for the purchase of ready stocks and future out-turn up to 31-12-20 of different varieties of waste of the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur. Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay,
21st June, 1920. 1914

NOTICE.

OUR PEON, YELLAPPA, has absconded away on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, with three Currency Notes, one of Rs. 1,000/-No. WC/32 61389, and two Notes of Rs. 100 each.

Any person accepting the above Notes shall do so at his own risk. Information leading to the recovery of the Notes shall be duly rewarded.

JAVERI & CO.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 1936

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.

One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMEN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labour and ability to speak the language.

SIX FOREMEN, Indians, with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.

Twelve WIREMEN, experienced in all kinds of AC and DC work and ability to read drawings.

Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.

State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if railroad fare and expenses are paid?

Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1823

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-18 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th June, 1920. 1847

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

WANTED.

FOR the College and Training Department,

(1) 3 Trained Lady Graduates salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.
(2) One Graduate with special knowledge of Sanskrit.
(3) One Graduate with special knowledge of Persian.
(4) A trained Intermediate.
(5) A trained Matriculate.
(6) A Kindergarten mistress.
(7) A Matron for the Boarding house.

Salary according to qualification with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund.

Apply stating qualification and references and salary expected to

(Miss) KRISHNABAI TULASKER, M.A.,
1857 Principal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 1/2215 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. in the name of Jivraj Valjee has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
1977

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO PANDITS for help in preparing Deseriptive Catalogues of Manuscripts and in editing the "Gaikwad's Oriental Series:" "(1) One SANSKRIT specially proficient in Shrauta and Mimansa literature, knowing well the scripts of South India, such as Telagu, Malayalam, Grantha and others; (2) another JAIN with a good knowledge of Jain and old Gujarati literature. Posts are permanent each carrying a salary upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications.

Apply with testimonials to:—
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries,
Central Library, BARODA.
1957

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CLERK for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 50 per month with good future prospects. Only those who have passed the educational test prescribed for admission into Government service need apply. Intending candidates should apply at once to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials and a specimen of their handwriting.

E. L. CAUTY,
Ag. Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1920. 1949

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY BUILDING SITES in Sidhpur near the Vahivatdar's Cutcherry are to be Auctioned off at the Sidhpur Vahivatdar's Cutcherry on the 5th of July 1920 at 2 p.m. by the undersigned.

2. Intending purchasers are requested to be present at the appointed place and time.

3. Conditions of the Auction, Site-Plans etc., can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) G. R. NIMBALKER,
Sar Subha,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd June, 1920. 1978

WANTED.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINE DRIVER for the Balramdass water Works, Raipur, C. P. Salary upto Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Post Pensionable if found fit and confirmed. None need apply who is not qualified under the Boiler Act and has no knowledge of turning and fitting. Selected candidates will have to join at once. Single 3rd class Railway fare will be paid as joining expenses after 6 months approved service. Apply to the

EXCUTIVE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE
Balramdass Water Work,
Raipur.
1963

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, till THURSDAY, the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920. 1602

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of collection, removal and purchase of jigikai from the forests of the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts for period of 10 years from 1st July 1920 to 30th June, 1930. In the Southern Division of Kanara only the period of Contract will be from 1st July 1921 to 30th June, 1930.

Tenders accompanied by currency notes for Rs. 100 or preferably by a receipted treasury chalan for that amount should be sent in registered envelopes to reach the undersigned before 20th July 1920, 12 noon. Tenders received thereafter will be rejected.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the Undersigned's Office at Belgaum also in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 19th June, 1920. 1931

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th June, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE proprietor of the Universal Rubber Stamp Co., Chawpathy Bombay, desires to sell his complete business with good-will and a well-equipped factory for Rs. 80,000. The proprietor, who is a Government Contractor for Rubber Stamps etc., for 25 years, is an expert in the line possessing 45 years' experience and trade secrets to make stamps unequalled in India in durability and quality with an easy and least expensive process. The purchaser, who should be an energetic young man, will be duly acquainted with these secrets and his fortune is assured. Apply to Mr. I. F. D'SOUZA, 92, Chawpathy or Mr. J. J. Athardi 19, Villa Nora, Canel. 1980

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR BISHOP has been admitted as a Partner in our Firm with effect from 1st April, 1920.

HILL, SON & KNOX,
Stevedores & Contractors,
Bombay.
1914

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR of Applied Mechanics for the College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate of Engineering or an associate member of a technical institute of high standing.

He must be possessed of a good knowledge of applied mechanics and he should preferably have had practical experience in engineering workshops and in a drawing office or designing work.

The pay of the post will be Rs. 100—10—150 and the first year will be on probation.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 10th July, 1920.

College of Engineering.
Poona, 19th June, 1920.
R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.
1947

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of the Company held on the 5th May, 1920, the First Call of Rs. 25 per share was made, and those persons whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 15th July, 1920, are requested to pay such call to the Company at the Registered Office, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st July, 1920, from which the interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1938

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY MOOLA ESMAILJI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold redeemed land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as E Block situate, lying and being at Grant Road, at private Lane off Foras Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts being portion of the larger piece of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. U/13533 and New Survey No. 21/6964, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 33, 33, etc., New No. 13533, 13535, 13908, 13909, 13914, 13944, 13955; Old Survey No. 174, 176, 177, 182, 173, 175, 6/131, 132, New Survey No. 6984 and which said small premises are assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4401 and Street No. 34 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South and East by the properties of the Vendors known as Block F and G, on or towards the West by a forty feet private road over which the vendors have a right of way, on or towards the North by the property of Serinbai Cowasji Lentin and Avabai Rustamji Kotwal.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1920.

PURNAND & CLUBWALLA,
1952 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MANEK LALL DOSSARAM VYASS, late of Chanasma in the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a signaller in the Uganda Railway in East Africa. .....Deceased.

MANISHANKER DOSSARAM TYASS, of Chanasma, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, money lender, executor according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are nereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 18th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1961

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTAM VITHOBA GAVAND, a Firewood Merchant, late of Bombay, Marathi Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

FAKIR PURSHOTAM GAVAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, the only son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
For Registrar,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1954

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 128 of 1920.

Re: KHARSEDJI DADABHOY KHANSAHEB & Co., a firm, consisting of Munchersha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Maneksha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Behramsha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Shirinbai Kharsedji Khansaheb and Bomansha Kharsedji Khansaheb, the last named a minor, carrying on business in salt at Old Kazi Mohalla otherwise known as Chukla Street outside the Fort, ... Adjudged Insolvents.

EX-PARTE:—KIMATRAI DHARAMDAS, a firm, ... Petitioning Creditors

WHEREAS the abovenamed Kharsedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb and Co., a firm, consisting of Munchersha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Maneksha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Behramsha Kharsedji Khansaheb, Shirinbai Kharsedji Khansaheb, and Bomansha Kharsedji Khansaheb, the last named a minor have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Bombay, the 24th June, 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
1975 Chief Clerk.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOKULDAS BHANJI and Bai PREMABAI, widow of Pragji Bhanji have agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to Mr. EBRAHIM MOOSAJI, who has again agreed for the absolute sale of the same to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement shed of wood depot standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort, in the Registration SubDistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 776 Street No. 69 and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Bhanibai, widow of Bhimji Moolji, on or towards the West by the Property of Parmanand Jewandas, on or towards the North by Mumbadevi Tank Road and on or towards the South by the Property of Burjorji Hormusji and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
1988 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO BALKRISHNAKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to KONDAJI PANDURANG KHANDKE and KONDIRAM DAMODER DHAVLE and the said Kondaji Pandurang Khandke and Kondiram Damoder Davle have agreed to sell the same to our clients Messrs. KONDAJI PANDURANG MUKAM MOROBA LUXIMAN MOROBA, and SANTARAM RAMCHANDRA KANDKE. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 85, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or ground together with the messuage tenement hereditamente and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Manmala Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 1,984 square yards without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 3764, 3757, 3758, 3762; New Survey Nos. 1/1427, 2/1427, and 3/1427 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector and Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3731 (1), 3731 (2), 3732, Streets Nos. 92, 92A, and 93 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Paul Miranda, on or towards the West by the Woollen Mills Gully on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Paul Miranda on or towards the South by the property of Dadaji Hurji.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1960

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANTARAM NARAYEN KAMTHE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

Bai SITABAI, widow of Shantaram Narayen Kamthe, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

E. B. PATEL,
For Registrar,
R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
1976 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

SIRDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 10th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494 New Nos. A/5694, Old Survey Nos. 88, 788, 739, 783, 434 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 1/8889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale, dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Bai Kasabai Saheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 912, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 709 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2/8888 and 2/8889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2841 and Street Nos. 42, 43 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Piroshaw, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baronet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. II.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 118 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 940 acres and 834 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the villages of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla Kumpaw and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by uncoccupied Government Swampy Ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 113 gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol particulars of which land are given below:—

Sr. No.	Measurement Acres	Gunthas	Pot No.	Falai No.	Measurement Acres	Gunthas
5	3	17½	Pot	No. 12	0	13½
4	Kharaba	66				
	5	37½	Falai	„ 2	0	3
15	Kharaba	24				
	25		Falai	„ 6/25	6	29
	Kharaba		27/29/31/1		Kharaba	32
	4					
61	2	25½	Falai	No. 32	0	4
	Kharaba	94	Pot	„ 5	0	2
66	0	94			0	20½
	Kharaba	62	„	„ 7	Kharaba	
	3	13½	„	„ 15	0	4½
68	Kharaba	64	„	„ 1	0	16
	3	94	Falai	„ 2	Kharaba	
85	Kharaba	11½			0	2½
	4	33	Pot	„ 9	Kharaba	20½
91	Kharaba	7				
			Falai	„ 11	0	4½
			„	„ 7	Kharaba	
64	4	38	„	„ 6	Kharaba	
	Kharaba	72				
78	4	72	Pot	„ 1/1	0	4
	Kharaba	84	„	„ 1/2	0	32
75			„	„ 1/6	Kharaba	33½
Carried						
			„	„ 1/5	0	25½
79	7	55	„	„ 1/9	0	21½
	Kharaba	0			5	36
			„	„ 1/1	Kharaba	5
82	8	21	„	„ 1/8	0	25½
	Kharaba	192	„	„ 1/1	0	24
					Kharaba	1
			„	4	2	

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Mazagoon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 48, New No. 7/16229, Old Survey No. 681 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3693 in the occupation of Meghji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edeelow Gulabchand Hadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.

Commissioner.

1909

WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness," (family life) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American, French, German, and English Doctors and scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and laborious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

Apply to: RIPON & CO.,
Booksellers, Post Box No. 419,
Triplicane, Madras.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE REVEREND LORIN SAMUEL GATES, THE REVEREND HENRY FAIRBANK and THE REVEREND WILLIAM HAMEN, of Bombay, the present Trustees of the Immoveable properties in the Presidency of Bombay of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions a Corporation by Law established in the Commonwealth of Massachusets in the United States of America have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the Bungalows Schools house and dormitory erected and standing thereon situated on the East side of Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven thousand six hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3685 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4694-4695-4696 (1), 4696 (2), 4697 (1), 4697 (2) 4698 (1), 4698 (1a) and 4698 (2) and Street Nos. 639, 641, 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 3 3a and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North and East by property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the South by property in the occupation of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and on the West by Parel Road.

Dated this 24th day of June 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1973

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 921.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 KEGS, CREAM OF TAR TAR, 1 CASE JAPANESE PEPPERMINT, 5 CASES MENTHOL CRYSTALS AND 11 CASES BUNTE WHITE HOUSE COCOA POWDER.

Under instructions from the bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 16 Apollo Street the following:—

5 Kegs cream of Tartar.
5 Cases Cream of Tartar.
1 Case Japanese peppermint.
5 Cases Euhol Crystal.
11 Cases 100 doz half lb. tins Bunte White House Cocoa powder.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) SHARES OF E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

Messrs. RICHARD AND CO., will sell by public auction on 2nd July, 1920, at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, opp. The Eastern Bank Limited 500 shares of E. D. Sassoon United Mills on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Mussabhai Joomabhai Sheriff carrying on business in name of Messrs. Joomabhai Sheriff & Sons, at 49, Nisanpada Road, and 500 shares of the same company at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Kerrimbhai Janmahomed customs Dalal residing at Khoja Moholla.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase moneys shall be paid within three days from the sale date against delivery.

RICHARD & CO.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

Before ordering Elsewhere send for our

Machine Made Ink Tablets

which provide maximum of excellence Non-corrosive, free flowing and brilliant

One Tablets gives one Ink-pot of Ink and even can be used for Fountain Pens.

Imperial Blue Black Re. 1-8- Red Re. 1-6 and Green Re. 1-8. per tin of one gross (144 tablets). Postage, etc., extra.

Samples sent in a Fancy Tube (containing 12 Tablets) on receipt of Three annas in postage stamps.

Liberal Commissions to wholesale Dealers

The Peacock Ink Works,
10, Guru Prosad Roy Lane, P. O.,
CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2460.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 76, Lamington Road near the Byculla Club and opposite the "Lal Chimney" very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, plain and fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, rich table ornaments rich cabinets, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hands tables, bearoom chest of drawers, reclining sofas, plywood chairs, perambulator, Singer's hand swing machine etc., etc.,

The property of W. C. Shaller Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FIRST NAGPADA ESTATE OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY KNOWN AS "RAMCHANDRA MANSION" AND LAND AT GILDER STREET NEAR LAL CHIMNEY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ram chandra Balaram Naik, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction in two lots at the premises at 4-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 2nd and SATURDAY, the 3rd days of July, 1920 the Immoveable Properties described in the Schedule hereunder written in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Hirji Gopalji of the other part. The property at Gilder Street being lot No. II. will be sold away freed and discharged from the claims of the Mortgagees under the indenture of first Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgager of the one part and Pherozshaw Merwanji Murzban of the other part and indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 27th day of March 1918 and made between the Mortgager of the one part and Dagdoo Sakharam Telly of the other part.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:
FIRST LOT TO BE PUT UP FOR SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JULY, 1920, at 4-30 P.M.

All that plot of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon which said plot of land is known as plot No. 43 of the Estate of the Board situate lying and being at First Nagpada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 727 square yards or thereabouts and registred in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 5692 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3681 and 3682 and Street Nos. 11 and 12 and are bounded on or towards the East partly by plot No. 42 and partly by a passage on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry on or towards the North by the land of the Trustees laid out as a service passage and partly by plot No. 42 of the said estate belonging to the Trustees of the Temple of Vitjora and on or towards the South by second Peerkhan Street which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

SECOND LOT TO BE PUT UP FOR SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being the site of a tank situate on the West side of Gilder Street within the town Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 10201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North East partly by the property of Municipality of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1C-3508 and partly by the property of Rustamji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing new Survey No. 1A-3508 on or towards the North-West partly by the property of Rustamji N. Byramji, Jijibhoy bearing New Survey Nos. D 3509 and 1-3509 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. C-3509 on or towards the South-West partly by the property of the said Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy bearing New Survey No. 1-3509 and 1 B-3508 and partly by the property of Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji, bearing New Survey No. 1.3508 and on or towards the South East by Gilder Street and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New No. 17119 and New Survey No. 3-3508, 3A-3508 and is more particularly described on the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay annexed to the Indenture of lease dated 15th day of April 1915 being thereon coloured red and Green the portion coloured red containing by admeasurement 9-893 square yards and remaining portion coloured green consisting of a strip of land fifteen feet in width abutting on Gilder Street and containing by admeasurement 508 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1920.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of the treatment by undergoing it—why [illegible] only Doctor with you to [illegible] proof will be adduced.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 22nd

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
„ „ Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	27.32
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	66.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known à la Liverpool at closing time)	July ..	35.56
	Oct. ..	34.22
	Jan. ..	34.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July ..	37.02
	Oct. ..	34.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22nd

Months.	To-days price
June	24.14
July	23.89
Aug.	23.59
Sept.	23.26
Oct.	22.95
Nov.	22.29
Dec.	21.82
Jan.	21.52
Feb.	21.28
March	21.02
April.	20.82
May	20.64

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool, June 22nd

M.G. Bengal Good	.. ..	10.60
„ „ Fully Good	.. ..	10.75
„ „ Fine	.. ..	11.25
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	.. ..	16.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	.. ..	17.00
„ „ „ Fine	.. ..	17.50
„ Broach Good M.G.	.. ..	19.50
„ „ „ „	.. ..	20.10
„ „ „ „	.. ..	20.60
„ Broach Good	.. ..	9.82
„ „ Fully Good	.. ..	10.57
„ „ Fine	.. ..	11.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain to Continent	.. ..	..
Futures at New York July	.. ..	36.18
„ „ „ Oct.	.. ..	33.60
„ „ „ Jan.	.. ..	31.88
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	38.25
„ „ Orleans	.. ..	40.00
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	36.25
„ „ Oct.	.. ..	33.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	14½
Demand Bills	.. ..	3.98.50
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	..
U. S. Mined Refined	.. ..	83
Do. Foreign	.. ..	83

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 22nd

Rents 3%	37 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	52 1/2
2 months hence	..

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced due to small special buying. Uncertain.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/2
„ „ „ 6 „	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103/4
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
„ 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Transfers Telegraphic	..
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 2s. 3d.	53
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3%	60
Rx. On London at Paris.. France	40.65

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	75
Honkong Bank	113
National Bank	50 1/2

WAR LOAN.

London, June 22nd

Founding Loan 4%	289 7/8
Victory Loan 4½%	277 1/2
5% New	285 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London June 22nd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Inactive—No Offers—Nominal	42
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-July Nearest	37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Nearest	12
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£36

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£99
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98
Copper Brazilers	£107
Yellow Metals	15½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	92
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	83/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	84

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/1

Tone:—Very Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 24.

The market to-day was entirely closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/9½
Bank Demand	1/9 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1/11½
Fes Demand	412¼
American Dollars	277
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	306
Japan	145
Singapore	137

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 24th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	61 0 0	0 0 0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-80	59 0 0	3 14 0
„ Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	3 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	61 15 0	12 0 0
„ „ Cawnpore	61 15 0	12 0 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	62 14 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	58 2 0	10 12 0
„ Thin	56 2 0	10 2 0
Teelseed, White 55-15	53 0 0	10 0 0
„ Gajar 75-25	55 0 0	10 0 0
„ Gajar 50-50	52 0 0	17 0 0
„ Black	72 0 0	16 0 0
Peppyseed, White	57 0 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	18 0 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	0 0 0
Harley	40 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 12 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	10	0	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN-MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

June, 24th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
David	No. 10	0	15	6
Sapurji	No. 10½	0	14	6
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1	2	0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40/1	2	12	0
Do.	No. 42/2	2	12	0
Do.	No. 2/40	2	12	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

June, 24h 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	88	0	0
Do.	1	89	0	0
Do.	1¼	87	0	0
Do.	1½	87	0	0
Do.	1¾	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0

COPPER.

	per Mod	Rs.	a.	p
Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	85	0	0
Do.	1¼	85	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1¾	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		55	0	0
Panch teka joint		26	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		53	0	0
Brass-Barrs		36	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 24.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10
D D on London 1/10-1/8
Credit 3 Mad/a 1/11½
D D on Paris Frcs 405.
Credit 3 Mad/a Frcs 409.
T T on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 130.
American Cross Rate 8 3.97½
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 46.50.
London Silver Spot D 51-5/8
London Silver Forward D 50-5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92
3½ per cent Paper 59
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 97
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 54/6
5 per cent Municipal long dated 85
4 per cent Municipal short dated 99.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65
6 per cent Municipal Tanas 80
5 per cent Municipal Sanitatry 91/8 to 92/8

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

(Continued from column 6.)

Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Akyab two inches; Tavoy one and a half; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu, Dibrugarh, Tezpur one; Cherrapunji two; Jessore, Saugor Island one; Bareilly, Ludhiana a half; Seoni a quarter; Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 24th JUNE 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.0	84.8	65	..	0	0
Do. (21st)	93	88.5	47	..	0	0
Jask	113.5	81.3	89	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	106.9	92.8	51	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.8	92.6	61	0.04	1.19	+0.78
Rawalpindi	105.9	80.0	84	..	0.29	—0.94
Lahore	104.1	75.3	67	0.01	0.06	—0.15
Risaur	99.8	75.7	68	..	0.14	—1.14
Ambala	94.8	76.0	84	0.20	0.40	—1.41
Delhi	93.7	74.8	91	1.37	3.20	+1.36
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.6	77.2	92	2.06	3.58	+2.23
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	89.6	77.8	85	0.09	1.67	—0.61
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	85.5	80.8	77	0.14	0.80	—1.58
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	114.1	88.2	45	..	1.00	+0.88
Karachi	90.9	85.1	78	..	0	—0.62
Ajmer	98.2	78.8	83	1.65	6.79	+5.38
Jaipur	98.5	78.1	86	2.63	9.74	+8.44
Kotah	95.5	75.6	84	0.74	6.04	+2.35
Mount Abu	74.9	67.0	100	2.40	10.65	+7.98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	80.1	69	..	4.65	+3.36
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	84.6	82.8	89	0.01	..	..
Rajkot	92.6	82.0	72	..	9.72	+6.53
Bhavnagar Para	88.2	76.6	84	2.34	..	..
Surat	88.3	79.2	86	0.29	9.52	+3.37
Ahmedabad	96.6	77.8	84	1.20	6.41	+2.83
Deesa	93.6	77.2	86	1.52	5.87	+4.79
Neemuch	84.3	73.8	93	0.93	0.76	+4.27
Indore	89.9	72.1	83	0.12	4.19	—0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.8	74.2	78	0.04	3.72	—1.23
Saugor	85.0	73.4	86	0.02	5.91	+1.51
Hoshangabad	85.5	74.0	98	0.03	4.05	+0.06
Khandwa	85.0	73.1	81	0.10	7.70	+5.78
Akola	90.6	74.4	71	..	3.00	—0.99
Amraoti	91.2	74.3	72	..	1.24	—3.50
Nagpur	90.6	76.8	78	..	5.16	—1.41
Chanda	94.9	79.0	62	0.04	3.90	—1.56
Raipur	89.0	76.3	64	..	2.82	—2.88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	81.4	82	0.07	7.53	—7.04
Ratnagiri	86.3	77.9	79	0.10	15.10	—8.71
Marmugoa	87.3	77.6	88	0.19	28.93	—4.90
Karwar	86.0	79.4	83	0.27	28.28	—2.67
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	76.7	65	..	1.85	—1.93
Ahmednagar	89.2	73.3	61	..	1.89	—2.83
Poona	87.0	73.4	66	..	4.30	0
Sholapur	95.8	72.5	63	..	1.14	—2.83
Bijapur	88.9	71.5	73	..	3.83	+0.89
Belgaum	76.9	67.4	88	0.38	6.46	—0.12
Aurangabad	90.2	73.3	65	..	0.66	—4.01
Nizamabad (Indr)	97.1	75.5	62	..	4.86	+0.61
Hyderabad	90.1	73.7	72	..	3.08	—0.04
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.6	75.7	81	0.51	42.91	+12.41
Calicut	78.6	72.5	99	0.91	44.95	+16.02
Cochin	86.4	73.8	93	2.55	30.53	+16.01
Colombo	84.1	75.8	86	0.59	18.24	+5.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.7	80.5	71	..	2.88	—0.81
Bellary	94.3	76.5	58	..	0.35	—1.29
Cuddapah	101.0	78.9	58	..	3.33	+0.90
Madras	104.0	80.7	59	0.18	0.21	—1.24
Bangalore	85.3	65.9	80	..	2.24	—0.31
Coimbatore	85.6	71.5	68	..	1.41	—0.07
Trichinopoly	98.3	79.4	60	..	0.45	—0.66
Negapatam	96.8	79.5	70	..	0	—0.95

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 24th June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 07	7 53	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 09	7 95	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 09	8 46	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 10	8 68	2·27	16·09
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.594 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 „
Dew Point	77.4 „
Relative humanity of Air	0.821 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	9.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 „
minimum do.	81.4 „
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind	230 Miles
Fall of Rain.	0.02 Inches
Total fall during month	7.48 „
Do. do. year	8.80 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.05 „

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard Instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, June 26.

Public meeting in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to protest against Hunter Committee report under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

IN HONOUR OF SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA

The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was closed yesterday in honour of Sir Shapurji Broacha's death.

B. P. T. RLY EMPLOYEES' UNION

The name of B. P. T. Railway Clerks' Union has been changed into B. P. T. Railway Employees' Union.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grand Medical College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 27th at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

There will be lecture by Mr. Isaac S. Nathan at the Bombay Zionist Hall on "Zionism in Bombay" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

CITYIS MORTALITY.

The total mortality on Wednesday in the city of Bombay was 50, 151 being that on the corresponding day last year and 166 on the corresponding day in 1918. Plague registered 1 attack; smallpox 2 attacks and 1 death and influenza 1 attack and 1 death.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar will deliver a public lecture with singing in 'Ramnagetil Pushpawatika' on Sunday, the 27th instant at 9 a.m. at Girgaum, Gujerati Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj.

P. S. DADAR UNION.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. S. K. Damale, in Marathi on Sunday the 27th instant. The subject is Characteristics of Hindu Civilization.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The employees of the B. P. T. Workshops will celebrate their annual thanksgiving mass in honour of the sacred heart of Jesus on Sunday the 27th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the church of O. L. of Rosary, Mazagon. Rev. Fr. Clemente Pinto will preach.

DAIWADUYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a public lecture on Social Reform, will be delivered by Mr. Moroba Ishtaji Hajare on Sunday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the S. L. and Sc. Society's Shankersheth School for Girls, Pallaw Road. Prof. V. N. Hate will preside.

A WOMAN'S FATAL VENTURE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a woman, Kharcobai, who while trying to get into a moving train from the Andheri Station fell down on the line. She was picked up unconscious and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she died. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Ramchandra Manasaram Buva (age 35) and his daughter Miss Krishnabai (age 8) had gone into Christianity a few months ago. They have now returned to Hinduism. They were initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Tuesday the 22nd of June in the presence of members and friends.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 24th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Dorrington Court	..Middlebrough	N F	..Graham & Co
C/R Olympia	..Liverpool	22-6	..Graham & Co
D/E Nakrang	..Jeddah	26-6	..T. M. & Co.
D/R Bankura	..Kuchchi	24-6	..M M & Co.
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru Offside	Kobe	30-6	..N Y Kaisha
Syria	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Orupo	.. N F	N F	..A I C S N & Co
Q Rottendel	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Inverie	.. N F	N F	..J F & Co
4 Chakdara	..Basrah	28-6	..M M & Co
5 Luzon Maru	..Kobe	19-7	..O S Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	..Bhawnagar	24-6	.. ..

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

2 Ozarda	..Rangoon	N F	..J F & Co
3 Himalaya	..Vadivostock	26-6	..M M & Co
3 Answald	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co
4 Nyanza	..London	30-6	..M M & Co
15 Mesopotamia	..Calcutta	21-6	..J F & Co
7 Tunisar	..Antwerp	4-7	..W & A G & Co
8 Moora	..Karachi	1-7	..J F & Co
10 Coconada	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Mocodda	..Antwerp	28-6	..M M & Co
13 Ivy	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Kandy	..Suez	N F	..Graham & Co
14 J End Northbrook	N F	N F	..D R I M & Co
16 J End Santan	N F	N F	..K N & Co
17 H T Palladem	N F	1-6	..D R I M & Co
18 B P Stn. Shuja	N F	N F	..T M & Co
15 Sea	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co
8 Kaliyan	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL:

ollage	.. N F	N F	..Asiatic Pt Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. Ramchandra Raoji Sane to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, till Mr. J. N. Bhat is available. Mr. Divakar Chintaman Joshi to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, vice Mr. R. R. Sane.

The resignation by Mr. Mian Muhammad Haji Jan Muhammad Chotani of his appointment as Justice of the Peace is accepted.

The temporary appointment of the additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Bhimji Gudi is appointed to do duty as an extra Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, from the date of his arrival at Surat.

Mr. Charles DeSouza is appointed to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. D. R. Mobedji on privilege leave.

Mr. V. R. Phadke, is appointed to act as Second Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College with effect from 29th April, 1920.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Talukdari Settlement Officer, in addition to his present duties. Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, in connection with Talukdari Settlement work, pending further orders.

Mr. W. G. S. Mackay is appointed as a substantive *pro tem.* Inspector under the Bombay Boiler Inspector Act.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. F. Paterson, D.S.O., I.M.S., are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Government of India.

Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart., is appointed to be one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India vice Mr. W. S. Millard, resigned.

POONA FIELD OFFICE CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Government have recently been a little co inconsiderate in the grant of war allowance clerks serving in the Field Office at Poona. They will not grant war allowance to clerks, who are already getting consolidated rates of pay. But, Sir, what does all this mean? We don't think the word 'consolidated', as applied this connexion, bears much sense, or can stand the test of a close scrutiny. It is absurd to conjecture even, that because a man's pay is consolidated (thanks to the inventors that blessed term) he is debarred from getting the benefit of all future allowances, and hich, by the way, were not even thought of the time of his appointment. It is a ridculous solution of the whole thing indeed.—ours, etc.,

AGGRIEVED.

Poona.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was general rain throughout the Presidency proper except parts Deccan where more is wanted. The fall was sufficient for kharif sowing which is generally in full swing. In Sind inundation water is insufficient. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	53 to 70
Gujarat	17 to 63
Konkan	42 to 47
Deccan	33 to 61
Karnatak	40 to 66

PLAUGE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 12th June 1920: Bombay City 2; Dharwar District 33; Karachi City 7; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 19.

INDUSTRIAL LECTURES.

Practical industrial lectures organised by the Bombay Commercial Museum on Soap Manufacture will be delivered by Dr. Ishri Pershad (of Lahore). Soap expert of 20 years experience, with theoretical explanations by N. N. Godbole, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Benares Hindu University, on Saturday and Sunday June 26th and 27th commencing precisely at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Museum Lecture Hall. Admission will be by tickets at Rs. 5 only (both days included). Complimentary passes will be available to exhibitors and members on application.

KNOCKED BY RASH MOTORD RIVER.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Tulsibai, aged about 50, who was knocked down by a motor lorry, near the Victoria Terminus, driven by Saidudin Choudry. The lorry was going along the Cruickshank Road towards the Victoria Terminus. Near the Municipal offices the driver turned to the left to go to the station, when the front wheel of the lorry knocked the woman down, and passed over her stomach, killing her instantly. The driver was driving fast and took a sudden turn. The horn was not sounded and the driver did not stop though he was asked to slacken the speed.

The jury returned a verdict of death from her having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven in a rash and negligent manner by Saidudin.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Institute Building on Tuesday the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheets for the year 1919-20. To elect the Committee and to appoint auditors for the current year. And to transact any other business that may be brought forward before the meeting.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,00,609-15-2; Rai Bahadur Dr. J. P. Modi, Rs. 1,500; The Bombay Government, Rs. 588; Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala Rs. 200; The Accounts Officer, Port Directorate, Tanumah, Rs. 157-1; Mr. Narayanji Mulji, Rs. 101; Mr. Kishinchand Chellaram, Rs. 80; Mr. Cowasji Merwanji Damania, Rs. 30; Mr. Govindji Bharmal, Rs. 25; Mr. Bherumal Sitaram, Rs. 25; A Parsi sympathiser, Rs. 25. Mr. Sitaram Bherumal, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhagchand Valiram, Rs. 12; The Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal District, Yeotmal, Rs. 10-13; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 71-2. Total Rs. 4,03,459-15-2.

FATAL FESTIVAL-DAY FIGHTING.

CARPENTER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Raoji Moroba, a Hindu carpenter, employed in the B.B. & C.I.Ry. workshops at Parel, who had been charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder was brought to a close on Tuesday when the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty", and the accused was therefore acquitted and discharged, the judge in the case being Mr. Desai, Additional Sessions Judge Thana.

From a review of the proceedings in the case it appears that the last Holi festival was kept up in the village of Chembur, near Ghatkoper with a large number of fracas. On the first day of the Holi festival days (1st March) there were no less than three fights. In one of these disturbances, it was alleged, the accused flung a stone at a man called Keru which hit him over the left eye brow causing such serious injury that the injured man had to be removed to the Kurla Hospital, where he died three days after the admission.

Of the eight prosecution witnesses three said they had seen the accused throw the stone at the deceased, while five admitted they had only come to know of its from hearsay. All the witnesses, however, stated that the accused had always been a sober and well behaved man and was never mixed up in any quarrel.

Mr. Gabriel DeSilva, the foreman of the jury in submitting to the court its verdict said: "We are unanimous. We find the accused "Not Guilty." The whole evidence is doubtful and we are of opinion that the accused ought to be given the benefit of the doubt."

The accused on hearing that he was acquitted and discharged left the Court with a very respectful "Salaam" of gratitude to the judge.

Mr. Shimgarpure appeared for the prosecution while Mr. B. G. Pradhan defended the accused.

HELP FOR ORISSA.

A correspondent from Bhavnagar writes: A drama Satya Prabhav was staged by some Jain Students at the Vijayaranga Theatre, Bhavnagar on the 2nd and 4th instant express by with the purpose of helping the famine stricken people of Orissa. The proceeds amounting to Rs. 680 were sent to the secretary, the Gujrat Sabha, Ahmedabad.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 26th annual general meeting of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was held yesterday evening at the Gymkhana pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, the Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, President, presiding. A record number of members were present. At the outset, Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, rising to a point of order, pointed out that under the rules of the Gymkhana, they could not proceed with the meeting as the statement of accounts had not been circulated among the members. The President, while agreeing with the view of Mr. Tairsee, remarked he had after full consideration of Rule 31 on which Mr. Tairsee had relied, allowed the meeting to be convened. The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous general meeting which was confirmed. Mr. Tairsee proposed that the meeting should stand adjourned till such date as the statement of accounts could be got ready and circulated. It was duly seconded and supported and after some discussion the proposition was put to vote and declared lost.

The report of the elections for the current year was adopted and auditors were appointed, after which several propositions of which notice had been given were disposed of. The proposition that the money spent on the address presented to Mr. H. S. Nayak, Cricket Secretary, last March, should not be charged to the Gymkhana, excited the keenest interest and there was lively discussion. Among those who vigorously opposed the proposition were Messrs. Tairsee, Chunilal Mehta, Vijayakar and others, who expressed appreciation of Mr. Nayak's long services to the Gymkhana. Mr. Bhagawat and some others defended the proposition. But when it was put to vote an overwhelming majority voted against it and the proposition was lost.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moving an adjournment of the meeting *sine die*, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President on the unsolicited honour which had come to him. Sir L. A. Shah replied in suitable terms and the meeting terminated after lasting three hours.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 24th June 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £44,529,000, Elsewhere £28,862,000, Total £73,391,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £615,000, Elsewhere £385,000, Total £1,000,000.

The London New York cross rate on the 23rd instant was 38½.

REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 1st July 1920.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Wednesday 23rd June 1920, was a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HINDU'S PARSI WIFE.

REJOINS HER HUSBAND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz had before him the case, in which one Vasantrao D. Desai, a Gujerati Brahmin, aged about 44, applied for process against Framji Dhunjishah Postwalla, his father-in-law, for kidnapping away his Parsi wife, Awabai, on the 31st of May last, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Messrs. Kanuga and Mirajkar, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Nariman and Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused. The Court was thickly crowded with spectators.

To proceed with, Awabai was called in the witness-box, whereupon the question arose as to how to swear her in—whether according to Parsi rites or in the Hindu. Awabai, however, preferred to be sworn on the Avesta and it was so done.

Examined by Mr. Kanuga, Awabai said she was the daughter of Framji Postwalla and was 24 years of age. She knew Vasantrao for about ten years. She formed his acquaintance at Deolali. Vasantrao was working there as a school-teacher. Then she came to Bombay. The acquaintance continued in Bombay too. She used to pay visits to Vasantrao's wife (who was now dead). Vasantrao also used to come to her place. In Bombay she was living with her father and paternal Aunt at Thakurdwar She was keeping correspondence with Vasantrao. In October, 1919, she was at Bilimora.

She was now shown a letter which she said she had addressed to Vasantrao. The letter was passed to the Magistrate who after reading it said it was not desirable to read out the letter in Court and the counsel of both sides agreed to the suggestion.

Continuing, she said on the 21st of April last, at 5 p.m., she went to the fire-temple near Thakurdwar and Vasantrao met her there in consequence of a previous appointment made by them.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

They both then went to Mr. Vaidya's place which was behind Kelewadi. At Mr. Vaidya's place some ceremonies were performed, according to Hindu religion. The first ceremony was performed to initiate her into Hinduism. In token of the initiation a sacred thread was put round her shoulders. Mr. Vaidya performed all the ceremonies. A *Swami* of the Arya Samaj was also present there. About an hour after the initiation ceremony the marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. Vaidya. The *Swami* was present all throughout. At the time of these performances about twenty persons were present. After marriage, she was living at Mr. Vaidya's house and Vasantrao also was living there. She and Vasantrao were living there as husband and wife. After about 15 or 16 days she and Vasantrao shifted to Mandvi where they were living on the fourth floor of a house.

At this stage the Magistrate in order to cut the matter short, asked Awabai by writing on a piece of paper if she was now willing to go with Vansantrao and her written reply being "yes", his Worship passed it to the counsel of both parties and asked them to arrange for a better understanding between parties. Thereupon, Mr. Nariman said he was given to understand by his client that in view of the girl's expression of her present desire, he would have nothing to do with her in future. A heated discussion then followed between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Kanuga about the former statement of Awabai, who had then stated that she had left Vasantrao's place of her own accord and which statement Mr. Kanuga suggested was due to the influence of her father and relatives. Mr. Nariman then raised the question of Vasantrao's alleging that he apprehended Awabai to be poisoned by her father. Mr. Nariman said it was quite futile to make such a serious allegation against an old father who had brought up the girl for 24 years.

Eventually, however, Mr. Kanuga said he would not like to lead further evidence as the accused said he would not have anything to do with Awabai in future in view of the expression of her desire to live with the complainant Vasantrao. And on Vasantrao's saying that his apprehensions about the unsafety of his wife's life, his Worship acquitted the accused. To Awabai his Worship said she was now at liberty to go wherever she liked and that if the accused or any interested party molested her hereafter, he would take severe notice of it.

Awabai then took leave of a female relative of hers, and then walked out of the Court in company of Vasantrao.

KARNATAK NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The Conference will be held on Sunday and Monday, the 25th and 26th July at Hubli. The work of the Conference is rapidly progressing. A spacious commodious pendal is being erected in the spacious compound of Shri Jagadguru Gangadharswami Press. Sir P. Thyagraj Chetty, Editor of Justice and President of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, has consented to preside over the conference. The number of members of the reception committee is rapidly increasing. Delegates from all quarters of the Karnatak are expected to attend the Conference. All Non-Brahmin Leaders from Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Belgaum Gadag, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Sholapur, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and other various important places, are going to attend the Conference. The committee requests the intending delegates to intimate their intention before the 15th July in order to facilitate the work of accommodation, boarding, etc.

MORE PAY FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

The incremental scales of pay to be substituted with effect from December 1st, 1919, for the graded service in force in the case of Deputy Collectors and Subordinate judges in the Bombay Presidency are published in the Government "Gazette" of the 24th instant.

BANGALORE RACES.

EXPECTED VISITORS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 24.

Considerable improvements have been made for the convenience of visitors to Bangalore races next meeting. A new and permanent masonry stand is being put up in the first enclosure and permanent sheds are also built for book makers. Additional buildings are erected for a weighing room and refreshment bars.

Among the visitors expected at big meetings are Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton.

The Arni hall, one of fine mansions purchased by the Mysore palace last year is being fitted up for the residence of the Governor of Madras and Lady Willingdon during their stay in Bangalore.

PRELIMINARY MEETING RESULT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 24.

The first of the two Gymkhana meetings arranged by the Bangalore Race Club came off this evening. Being preliminary to the big meeting, the races were well patronised and further the entries were satisfactory. Several horses entered for the July races are taking part in the events. Green Pearl, Hypatia and Garib which ran in the Kavery Plate this evening are entered for the Paddock Plate, and the two former for the Ulsoor Plate in the big meeting. The winner of to-day's Mysore Plate, Belle Chance is entered for four events in the big races. Despute and St. Twist which ran in the Biddi Plate are among the entries for the Pony Plate and the Paddock Plate and the Leonida Purse in the July meeting.

There was quite a good attendance this evening, and the four bookies who were doing business had a busy time.

Details:—

THE MADDUR PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mysore Lancers' BLOCK FEATHER, 11-7, Sheik Ahmed 1
Rasildar Sultan Singh's MIRZA, 11-7, Owner 2
Mysore Lancer's WINNER, 11-7, Dasarath Rao 3

Also ran:—Bar Maid 11-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Black Feather, 3 to 1 against Winner and Mirza, 4 to 1 Bar Maid.

Won by a head, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time—43 1/5 secs.

THE BIDDADI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Gaulstaun's DISPUTE, 9-4, Wasir 1
Mr. J. Cromwell's ST. TWIST, 9-7, White 2
Mr. H. P. McIntosh's BOB II, 8-13, Abdul Kader 3

Also ran—Rafia 7-2.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Dispute, 5 to 2 against St. Twist, 5 to 1 Rafia and 6 to 1 Bob II. The favourite won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min 10 1/5 secs.

THE KAVERY PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Gaulstaun's GREEN PEARL, 10-9, Tymons 1
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's GARIB, 9-11, Major Holmes 2
Nawab Zad Meerza's HYPATIA, 10-9, Jat Be Bur 3

Also ran:—Fox Trot 9-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Hypatia, 3 to 2 against Green Pearl, 3 to 1 Garib, 4 to 1 Fox Trot.

Won by 3 lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time—52 1/5 secs.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 10-0, Ranga Rao 1
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' DERMAN, 8-10, Dasarath Rao 2
Mr. T. A. Tarrant's NORTIA, 9-7, White 3

Also ran:—Water Lily 8-12, Haram 8-0.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Belle Chance, 4 to 1 against Derman and Nortia, 3 to 1 Water Lily, 6 to 1 Haram.

Won by 2 lengths, half a length between second and third.

Time—1 min 7 secs.

THE SERINGAPATAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. B. P. Krishna Urs' ARAB KNIGHT, 8-0, Ranga Rao 1
Mr. E. I. Winnall's CANADA, 8-8, Syed Ahmed 2
Mr. J. Cromwell's REUTER, 9-7, White ... 3

Also ran—Metigahon 9-0, Blossom 7-0.

Betting—3 to 2 against Reuter Arab Knight and Metigon, 4 to 1 against Canada, 6 to 1 against Blossom.

Won by 3/4 lengths 3 length, between second and third.

Time—1 min 28 secs.

THE CHANNAPATNA PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. B. C. Davey's BOB I, 12-0, Owner ... 1
Risaldar Major Hamir Singh's BIDDY, 12-0 Owner 2
Mysore Lancer's LAHIR, 11-7, Dasarath Rao 3

Also ran:—Golden Melody 11-7.

Betting—2 to 1 on Bob I even Lahir, 3 to 1 against Biddy, 2 to 1 Golden Melody.

Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length between second and third.

Time—41 secs.

CRICKET AT POONA.

P Y C HINDU GYMKHANA VS. DECCAN GYMKHANA

A cricket match was played on 20th instant, between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds and ended in a win for the former by 67 runs:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Navle, c Gaikwad, b Raskar, 22; Jadhav, b Raskar, 8; Deodhar, b Raskar, 59; Bhusari b Raskar, 0; Godbole, b Powar, 3; Sathe, b Raskar, 1, S. M. Joshi (capt.), l-w-b, b Mule, 22; Gupte, b Mule, 0; Bhave, b Mule, 3; Phadke, b Mule, 1; Bhopatkar, not out 0; extra, 21. Total 140.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Raskar, b Bhopatkar, 8; Mule K. N., c Phadke, b Bhopatker, 15; Davi V. G., b Bhopatkar, 5; Gaikwad (capt.), l-b-w, b Joshi, 18; Ghule, b Bhopatkar, 1; Bhuskute, run out, 9; Khare, st. Navle, b S. M. Joshi, 4; Davi, b Bhopatkar 1; Powar, c Deodhar, b S. M. Joshi, 12; Mule K. S., b Bhopatkar, 0; Karlkarkar, not out, 0; extras, 0. Total 73.

The mail steamer Mantua which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 20th instant.

WARNING TO MUHAJIRINS.

LACK OF TRANSPORT AT PESHAWAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The "Pioneer" learns that a warning has been issued from Kabul to Indians who desire to migrate to Afghanistan owing to their objection to the Turkish peace terms that as transport is not available at Peshawar and that it will, therefore, be necessary for the Muhajirins to bring carriages and carts with them. It is announced there have been heavy snowfalls on the Kabul Road and at Kabul itself and the Muhajirins are accordingly informed that it is necessary that they should provide themselves with complete bedding and warm clothes.

They are also warned that only men with professions and skill who can maintain themselves by earning an independent living should proceed to Afghanistan.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Depression over the east of Central India yesterday now lies over North-west of the United Provinces. Monsoon has been vigorous in Northern India but has weakened in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Gujarat and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island three inches, Tavoy, Akyab one and half, Moulmein four, Bassein, Diamond Island two, Tezpur one and half, Gauhati two, Cherrapunji, Darjeeling four, Cox Bazaar one and half, Berhampore three, Jalpaiguri five, Patna, Gorakhpur one and half, Benares a quarter, Bahraich, Agra two, Bareilly, Meerut three, Roorkee one and half, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata one, Mukteswar four, Delhi one and half, Lyallpur three quarters, Jaipur three, Ajmer one and half, Udaipur one, Mount Abu, Deesa two, Ahmedabad, Neemuch one Mercara two, Calucut one, Cochin three and Trivandrum one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in East Punjab and decrease in Gujarat and South Rajputana.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES

SOME MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

The men employed in the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality struck work yesterday. They number about 800 and except in the A ward all other wards have had to stop their work entirely. It appears that the men in the A ward get a daily wage of 12 annas, whereas in the other wards they are only paid 10½ annas. What the other men wanted was to be put a footing of equality with the higher paid men. They state that they petitioned the authorities as many as three times for an increase, but their grievances have not been needed. Now the men want and have demanded, Re. 1 per day, which is an increase of 5½ as. on the present wage. The men were sitting on the maidun opposit the Municipal offices, and was very peaceful.

STRIKE IN "TIMES OF INDIA" PRESS.

About a thousand employees of the "Times of India" Printing Works went on strike yesterday morning on the ground that their demands had not been met by the management.

Among the men's demands are that—(1) Krishna Mahadeo, an employee, who was dismissed, it is alleged, for being a member of Press Union Workers' Union, should be taken back; (2) the men should be given an increase of 10 per cent. on the wages up to Rs. 100 per month; (3) all the employees of the press without any distinction should be allowed a month's privilege leave on full pay every year.

These demands were submitted to the management on the 22nd instant and it was then stated that if they were not conceded within 24 hours, the men would strike work. No reply having been received they struck work yesterday morning.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NO QUORUM NO MEETING.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which was to have meet at 3 p.m. (S.T.) could not transact any business for want of a quorum. There were only about 15 or 16 members present, and although the President waited for about 20 minutes, the necessary quorum was not forthcoming. The Corporation thereupon adjourned and will meet again today at the usual time and will sit till 6-40 p.m.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd will return to Government House, Ganeshkhind to-day.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd will hold a reception at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 6th July.

The Hon. Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

It is understood that Justice Krishnan will be appointed to officiate in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Bakewell pending final orders from the Secretary of State.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 25, 1920.

INDIA'S CROSS OF GOLD.

The days of an international paper currency, like those of universal Free Trade and the Parliament of Man, are yet far off, and the countries of the world must long remain content with currency systems depending for their success on their reserves, mainly of gold and to a small extent, of silver. Though it cannot be said that the potential supply of the precious metals is too limited to be adequate to the world's demand, there can be no doubt that the scramble for gold will continue unabated in the near future. All advanced countries have selected gold as their standard of value and it has come to be looked upon as the stuff of which "international currency" is made. The development of backward countries and the expansion of trade and industry throughout the world, will increase the demand for the precious metals and the pressure upon the supply of gold will be steadily intensified though silver may be eargely used by undeveloped countries. The increased use of credit instruments will go some way in economising the use of the precious metals but there is a limit to the expansion of paper currency unless unredeemable paper money comes to have a more extensive vogue. So far as one can pry into the near future and anticipate financial and currency developments it appears to be certain that the conservation and the proper distribution of the available supplies of gold and silver will absorb a good deal of the anxious attention of Governments and financiers throughout the world. Even before the exchanges and the currencies of the countries of the world were dislocated and reduced to a sorry mess by the extravagance and the destruction of the war, this problem formed the subject of constant discussion at the hands of people interested in the progress of banking and trade. And now the work of economic reconstruction and development which lies in front, has invested the whole question of the supply of the precious metals with paramount importance. The metallic backing of the inflated paper currencies of Europe has to be strengthened, and though a considerable portion of paper money will be steadily recalled, the quantity of gold that will be required as the basis of the currency systems will not be small. It is natural that, in these circumstances, the future of the precious metals should engage the serious thought of people who have to deal with this important matter.

With its enormous economic potentialities and its growing and vast population, India has always been a subject of discussion when questions relating to currency have been debated in western countries. The flow of gold and silver to India in part payment for its exports has been watched with keen, jealous and wistful eyes there, and this country has been described as "a sink of silver." India was an object of pity when it relieved Europe of its discarded white metal and this feeling of contemptuous commiseration has recently been mingled with jealousy and indignation at India's absorption of gold. Why the people of India should absorb, and "waste", year after year, the yellow metal which is so indispensable to the currency systems of the western nations and should not remain satisfied with silver, is a question which European financiers pretend not to understand. The Babington Smith Committee fortunately gave an effective reply to these ignorant and impertinent critics by observing that India's absorption of gold was not at all excessive. To our mind, it should have gone further and told them that the management of Indian currency was no business of theirs and that they might leave the people of this country to deal with their problems in their own way. It is a legitimate and well-grounded complaint of Indian public opinion that outside interests have dominated too much the disposal of the financial and economic affairs of this country, and London financiers will do better to adjust their own currency and banking to the requirements of the situation than to attempt to interfere with the natural development of India. Lecturing recently before the Royal Statistical Society on the question of the effects of the war upon gold and silver, Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, the Indian Director of Statistics, now on leave in England, referred to India's absorption of gold. No discussion of the problem of the supply of the precious metals can be complete without India's absorption of gold coming in for adverse comment. As one can see from his annual reviews of the trade of India and his recently published book on Indian Currency and Finance, Mr. Shirras has looked upon the flow of gold to India with concern and its continued absorption with marked disfavour. He has not sufficiently realized that India's absorption of gold cannot be stopped by artificial means without serious deterriment, though he is aware that there can be no improvement in this respect unless vigorous efforts are made by Government towards the development of the country. He remarks in this connection as follows: "The three greatest requirements of India at present were more and better education, greater banking facilities and adequate and easier transport. While these were insufficiently developed, absorption was bound to continue on a large scale." We entirely agree. But we have to add that the demand for development along these lines has been pressed on the attention of the Government, without much effect, for years together.

To neglect to promote the progress of the people and to raise an outcry against their absorption of the precious metals, is adding insult to injury. Foreign countries must pay India for her exports in silver and gold when she cannot, on account of her poverty, receive the payment in commodities. It must not be forgotten, besides, that India's population is larger than that of Europe excluding Russia and is more than thrice as large as that of the U. S. A. Western nations must now reconcile themselves to the growing demand for the precious metals on the part of the Eastern countries and make the best of an inevitable situation. Cheap gibes, ignorant sneers and interested admonitions will serve no useful purpose. India's monetary standard has been frequently altered by Government through pressure from outside quarters without paying due regard to public opinion. The standard has been changed from gold to silver, from silver to gold and from gold to gold exchange as it suited the fancy of Government. Some people are deeply concerned to see that India is put in the way of using gold for currency purposes and would like the Government to go back to the silver standard, or, at any rate, to manage the exchange standard in such a way that India's gold absorption may be materially reduced. Mr. Bryan's advice that India "should not be crucified on a cross of gold" raises a sympathetic echo in many minds. It is, however, the western nations that have to take their golden cross, and India's position, if properly handled, is strong enough to render the working of her currency system sound and successful. Even during war time, India had an enormous balance of trade in her favour and if her monetary standard collapsed in the hands of Government, it was not owing to any adverse conditions of exchange but entirely due to Great Britain's inability to discharge its obligations to this country in the precious metals and the failure of the authorities to take suitable measures. Under the exchange standard, Government have so far pinned their faith to a large gold reserve as a refuge in a crisis, but one of the lessons Mr. Shirras draws from the experience of the war period, is the necessity of maintaining a large reserve of silver in India as well. The proposal of certain Indian witnesses that silver for the coinage of rupees should be directly purchased in the Indian instead of the London market, was turned down by the Currency Committee, but it will have to be seriously considered again.

THE FOUNT OF HONOUR.

We understand that at to day's meeting of the Syndicate of the University a proposal is to be brought forward to the effect that the Senate be recommended to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. We regret to say that those responsible for the proposal have no adequate conception of the honour that is sought to be conferred just as they have done less thn justice to those who are sought to be honoured. Both as educationists and publicists Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal have rendered considerable services to the country and have by their work won the esteem and appreciation, if not the affection, of the people So far as Sir Chimanlal is concerned, the service he has rendered as a member of the Hunter Committee—though the service could have been greater—will not easily be forgotten by his countrymen. The point, however, is not that they have not attained eminent position in the service of the country or are without consideable cultural attainments of their own, but that their position or attainments are not of that outstanding eminence as to make them "fit and proper persons to receive such a degree." Leaving aside the fact that the University has in the past been dominated by official influence. it has, on the whole, exercised its right of conferring this degree with commendably jealous discrimination and it would indeed be a strange irony for a body, which failed to do honour where it was due—as in the case of Ranade and Gokhale—to show itself to be so sadly lacking in a sense of proportion as to confer the degree on individuals of less eminent position and attainments. Honours, like human lives, have become cheap in these days of high prices. If Sir Narayan and Sir Chimanlal are "fit and proper persons" to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws, we can enumerate the names of several eminent men who have at least equal claim to it. And if the claim in all these cases is to be satisfied it would be as difficult and futile to discover who among our educationists and leading men are not LL.D's as it is to find out who, among the higher ranks of the official heirarchy, are not Commanders or Knight Commanders of some Order or another. A due recognition of merit or attainments by the State is incompatible with the present system of administration. Popular choice is as often undiscriminating as it is fickle. In either case there is the taint of prejudice or patronage. In the seat of learning there is no room for patronage or prejudice. Let the Fellows of the University jealously keep this fount of honour pure and undefiled if they are worthy to be members of a seat of learning.

Notes of the Day.

G. B. E.

Emir Abdullah, who, according to the "Daily Express", is to be set up by the British Government as the first "sovereign" of the newly to be created Arab Kingdom of Mesopotamia, is a son of King Hussein of Hedjaz and brother of Emir Feisul who proclaimed himself last March as the King of Syria. On the same day as Emir Feisul was crowned King, Emir Abdullah was proclaimed King of Irak or Mesopotamia. Unlike his elder brother, Emir Abdullah has kept himself in close touch with the Allies of his father and especially with the British and recently visited Cairo, where he was entertained right royally by the Sultan of Egypt and Lord Allenby, the latter of whom invested him with the G.B.E.—which last title will not, we hope, be construed by any wag, as in another notorious case, as "Gave British Erak." Emir Abdullah will, no doubt, prove as good as any other puppet "King" that may be set up, but seeing that his august father, King Hussein of Hedjaz, is not feeling quite secure as yet on his throne, because of the presence in his Kingdom of more than one Chieftain more powerful than himself, as has been made perfectly clear in the letter which Col. T. Lawrence, who organised the Arab revolt against Turkey, has addressed to "The Times", it would have been better if the British authorities had refrained from precipitating matters in Mesopotamia, especially as Emir Abdullah will be, so to say, an outsider there. However, these are the days of King-makers and the world can only watch the vicissitudes of the various puppets that are set up or removed from time to time.

Labour Party's Conference.

The Labour Party's Conference, which has been the cause of the delay in postponing the Hunter Debate, met at Scarborough on June 22. The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is Tom Mann—a strong revolutionary where the cause of Labour is concerned. The President of the Conference is a member of the A.S.E.; and he lost no time in reminding his audience that the Foreign Policy of Labour was not that defined by Mr. Clynes but that defined by Mr. Robert Smillie. Mr. Clynes and Mr. J. H. Thomas, in Parliament recently, denied that Labour wanted an Irish Republic. The delegates at Scarborough were of a different opinion when they assented to Egypt, India and Ireland being welcomed within the Empire "but only as free and willing parties." Labour is presently going to be in the saddle in England. Those who despair of the Curzons, the Milners, the Georges and the Montagus must not forget that Providence is not always in the habit of allocating an eternity of power even as it allocates a parcel of territories. The world will settle down quietly under the new order except for those of our leaders who will cease to go into ecstasies when they think of the nod Mr. Montagu gave them one summer afternoon in Whitehall.

Labour.

Labour is forging ahead with a swing. Two important telegrams announce that the question of its representation is not being neglected. In a reply to the resolutions passed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce the local Government state that the Governor-in-Council is prepared to appoint a Committee to enquire into labour questions. The workers of Madras demand that they should be equally represented on this Committee. Who shall deny them this right? It is not to be expected that the tender-hearted members of the various Chambers of Commerce, more anxious about their dividends than about the lives of their workmen, will deal with the workers' grievances to the workers' satisfaction. If a body of workers is capable of running the complicated machinery of a modern mill it is quite capable of knowing its own good and quite capable of doing the thinking for itself.

Who Shall Represent It?

It is the more surprising therefore to find the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde asking permission to recommend to the Government (at the next sitting of the Imperial Council) that the Indian delegates to the next International Labour Conference should be elected "by this Council or by the Legislative Assembly." No doubt Mr. Khaparde means well but it is easy for him to mean better. According to the provisions expressly laid down under the League of Nations Covenant each country must send only those representatives to the International Conference who are elected by the workers and not by the Governments. Last year the Government appointed Mr. N. M. Joshi, but it is a secret known to all that the British delegate refused to sail for Washington unless a duly elected representative of the Indian workers was also attached to the deputation. Mr. Wadia, who was going to be quietly put on the shelf by the Government, was at last chosen to act in an advisory capacity. Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana is hardly the person to be entrusted with the task of selecting Labour representatives or any of those honourable members who condone the shooting of strikers or hold shares in plantations which use what is practically indentured labour. Labour in India is strong to-day. Its organisation is gaining in unity every day. Let Labour choose its own representatives.

Extraordinary!

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation has done well summarily to reject the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the demolition of the unauthorised building at Lady Harding Road—proposals, which, if they had been agreed to, would have amounted to an open condonation by the Committee of the defiance of its own authority by a recalcitrant landlord. If we are to believe Dr. Javle, the landlord's attitude towards the Standing Committee and the Corporation appears to be one of utter contempt. The landlord is reported to have said in the presence of two Corporators at least: "What is the Standing Committee and what is the Corporation?" and to have suggested to Dr. Javle that if he did not object to the completion of the unauthorised building, "he (the landlord) would ask all the tenants of his twenty-seven buildings to vote for him (Dr. Javle) at the elections!" If Dr. Javle's allegations are true, an extraordinary state of affairs is revealed, indeed, in the whole episode, which is hardly creditable to all the parties concerned, including the Municipal Executive. The Standing Committee has rejected the proposal to refrain from demanding the demolition of the building, but is the matter to be allowed to rest there? What about the responsibility for the connivance of the defiance of the Committee's orders?

Need of Enquiry.

The Commissioner has asked the Committee to believe that there is no foundation in any suggestion against the municipal officers. Is the Committee then to understand that the work of completion of the building was carried on without the knowledge of even a single member of the staff of the Department concerned? It is preposterous to entertain any such idea. Even if the Committee accept the suggestion of the Commissioner, the fact remains that the Department concerned has been guilty of a gross neglect of its duty of supervision. There is evidently more behind the scenes and the Corporation would do well to insist on clearing up the mystery as to how the flagrant defiance of the Committee's orders came to be overlooked for months by the officers of the Department. To hush up the matter would be tantamount to abetment by the City Fathers themselves of serious neglect of duty by responsible officers of the Municipality.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle".)

An almost complete break-down in health had made it impossible for me to write on paper all that I felt of indignation and shame at the time of the publication of the Turkish Peace Treaty. Other subjects also, such as Fiji and East Africa, about which I had special knowledge, called for immediate attention. As a result of this, I did no more than make, along with others, my own emphatic protest against the breach of faith involved in the Treaty terms with Turkey concerning Asia Minor and Thrace. In my letter, I pointed out the most flagrant injustice of all, namely, the placing of Adrianople, a city of sacred Muslim memories, with a Turkish population, under the Greeks,—thus striking at the very heart of Constantinople itself from the North; and, on the other side of the Straits, handing over Smyrna also to the Greeks, along with its Turkish Hinterland,—thus striking at the heart of Constantinople from the South.

Indefensible Breach of Faith.

The pledge given by the Prime Minister, in the name of the British Government, was quite definite and clear. By no possible stretch of sophistication even, could the suburbs of Constantinople with their water supply,—a few square miles in extent,—be regarded as the fulfilment of the solemn pledge concerning Thrace! The shameful pillage in Asia Minor, disguised under the thin cloak of a five years' Turkish suzerainty, is no whit less evil and vicious.

Mr. Charles Roberts' Letter.

We have now received a full copy of Mr. Charles Roberts' letter, (who had the whole Treaty terms before him when he wrote) and he appears to me to have set forward the details of the direct breach of faith now committed, in a manner quite unanswerable. It is a cause of great pain and surprise that the Government of India, which had been acting all along hitherto on this question so strongly and firmly on behalf of the interests of the Indian people, should now have so ignominously submitted without a protest, and have even lent themselves to the impossible task of apologising and explaining away the treaty terms. I cannot understand how the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, who took so firm an attitude on the Hunter Committee Report, became himself a party for this Government of India "Apology for Broken Faith."

The 'Island' of Adrianople.

Perhaps the explanation about the "island" of Adrianople described as being in the midst of a Greek population and therefore to be handed over to the Greeks was the worst piece of special pleading which the Government of India indulged in. It could have been far more dignified to have acknowledged outright, that the pledge of the Prime Minister had been broken.

India's New Position in the League of Nations.

India has now an independence of its own,—a special seat in the League of Nations. There is no reason now, why it should bow down before British misdoings in which it had no share or part. I have recently been in South Africa, a colony which became, at the same time as India, a "Nation" in the League of Nations. It has astonished me more and more, since I have come back, to see how utterly indifferent to the new position, which India has attained, the Government of India is; and how the officials still echo on every point the voice of Great Britain herself. This apology for the Turkish Peace is one instance. Another most flagrant and shameful instance,—from which we shall find it hard to recover our lost honour,—was that of India, when, having gained her seat as a Nation in the League of Nations, she *by her very first act*, deserted China and made no protest about Shantung. It is hard to forgive that deed of those who were called her "representatives."

The Hypocrisy of Mandates.

The full document of the Peace terms has now reached this country and we can see more clearly what rapacity has been disguised under the cloak of the 'Mandates' themselves. More unmistakably than ever the ruthlessness and the hypocrisy of the economic exploitation, which is contemplated, has been exposed. To take one instance of a new discovery,—we were agreeably surprised at first that Italy had not asked for and received her own share of the spoils along with Greece,—her bitter Mediterranean rival; but now we find that not only do the Islands which she occupied during her unjust war with Turkey, concerning Tripoli, come to her share, including Rhodes, but that she has marked out for herself economic interests such as coal fields and the like in the hinterlands of the Gulf of Adalia.

As we read through the whole document, and, what is still more important, read what lies behind it, it becomes impossible not to be disgusted with the intolerable lust and greed, which is being sated to the full under the pious covering garb of mandatory trusteeship of weaker nations.

Predatory Imperialism.

Like some fatal bacillus, or virus, predatory imperialism, after the war has been fought and won, has infected the victorious powers of Europe. France, who was once the defender of light and liberty for the whole world, is now engaged in training in Europe itself a conscript army of Senegalese Negro troops, who will soon be 300,000 strong, for the purpose, on the one hand, of holding down by brute force a broken Germany, while on the other hand, she absorbs the whole of Morocco within

(Continued on page 8.)

"THE ONLY COURSE."

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

"YET THERE IS AN ESCAPE."

IF VICEROY LEADS AGITATION.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. M. K. Gandhi has sent the following letter to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Your Excellency,

As one who has enjoyed a certain measure of your Excellency's confidence and as one who claims to be a devoted well-wisher of the British Empire, I owe it to your Excellency, and through your Excellency to His Majesty's ministers, to explain my connection with and my conduct in the Khilafat question.

At the very earliest stage of the war even whilst I was in London organising the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps. I began to interest myself in the Khilafat question. I perceived how deeply moved the little Mussalman world in London was, when Turkey decided to throw in her lot with Germany. On my arrival in India in the January of 1915 I found the same anxiousness and earnestness among the Mussalmans with whom I came in contact. Their anxiety became intense when the information about the secret treaties leaked out. Distrust of British intentions filled their minds and despair took possession of them. Even at that moment I advised my Mussalman friends not to give way to despair but to express their fears and their hopes in a disciplined manner. It will be admitted that the whole of Mussalman India has behaved in a singularly restrained manner during the past five years and that the leaders have been able to keep the turbulent sections of their community under complete control.

Moslems shocked.

The peace terms and your Excellency's defence of them have given the Mussalmans of India a shock from which it will be difficult for them to recover. The terms violate the ministerial pledges and utterly disregard Mussalman sentiment. I consider that as a staunch Hindu wishing to live on terms of the closest friendship with my Mussulman countrymen, I should be an unworthy son of India if I did not stand by them in their hour of trial. In my humble opinion, their cause is just. They claim that Turkey must not be punished, if their sentiment is to be respected. Muslim soldiers did not fight to inflict punishment on their own Khalifa or to deprive him of his territories. The Mussalman attitude has been consistent throughout these five years.

My duty to the Empire to which I owe my loyalty requires me to resist the cruel violence that has been done to the Mussalman sentiment. So far as I am aware, Mussalmans and Hindus have as a whole lost faith in British justice and honour. The report of the majority of the Hunter Committee, your Excellency's despatch thereon and Mr. Montagu's reply have only aggravated the distrust.

The only course.

In these circumstances the only course open to one like me is either in despair to sever all connection with British rule or if I still retained faith in the inherent superiority of the British constitution to all others at present in vogue, to adopt such means as will rectify the wrong done and thus restore confidence. I have not lost faith in such superiority and I am not without hope that somehow or other justice will yet be rendered, if we show the requisite capacity for suffering. Indeed my conception of that constitution is that it helps only those who are ready to help themselves. I don't believe that it protects the weak. It gives free scope to the strong to maintain their strength and develop it. The weak under it go to the wall.

It is then, because I believe in the British constitution, that I have advised my Mussulman friends to withdraw their support from your Excellency's Government and the Hindus to join them should the peace terms not be revised in accordance with the solemn pledges of ministers and the Muslim sentiment. Three courses were open to the Mahomedans in order to mark their emphatic disapproval of the utter injustice to which His Majesty's ministers have become a party, if they have not actually been the prime perpetrators of it. They are:

1. To resort to violence.
2. To advise emigration on a wholesale scale.
3. Not to be a party to the injustice by ceasing to co-operate with the Government.

Non-Co-operation.

Your Excellency must be aware that there was a time when the boldest, though also the most thoughtless among the Mussalmans favoured violence and that Hijrat (emigration) has not yet ceased to be the battle cry. I venture to claim that I have succeeded by patient reasoning in weaning the party of violence from its ways. I confess that I did not—I did not attempt to—succeed in weaning them from violence on moral grounds but purely on utilitarian grounds. The result for the time being at any rate has however been to stop violence. The school of Hijrat has received a check if it has not stopped its activity entirely. I hold that no repression could have prevented a violent eruption, if the people had not had presented to them a form of direct action involving considerable sacrifice and ensuring success, if such direct action was largely taken up by the public. Non-co-operation was the only dignified and constitutional form of such direct action. For it is the right recognised from times immemorial of the subject to refuse to assist a ruler who misrules.

At the same time I admit that non-co-operation practised by the mass of people is attended with grave risks. But in a crisis such as has overtaken the Mussalmans of India no step that is unattended with large risks can possibly bring about the desired change. Not to run some risks will be to court much greater risks, if not virtual destruction of law and order.

But there is yet an escape from non-co-operation. The Mussalman representation has requested your Excellency to lead the agitation yourself as did your distinguished predecessor at the time of the South African trouble. But if you cannot see your way to do so non-co-operation becomes a dire necessity. I hope your Excellency will give those who have accepted my advice and myself the credit for being actuated by nothing less than a stern sense of duty.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's obedt. servant,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Laburnum Road,
Gamdevi, Bombay,
22nd June 1920.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND C.-IN-C. OF S. AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

It is officially announced that Prince Arthur of Connaught has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.

Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., who has been appointed the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of South Africa was born in January 13th, 1883. He was married to the Duchess of Fefe on October 15, 1913. Like his father he served as a lieutenant in the 7th Hussars, and was with the regiment during the last South African War. On promotion to captain he was transferred to the 2nd Dragroons.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Middlesex beat Lancashire by an innings and 37 runs. Hendren made 183 not out for Middlesex.

Surrey beat Yorkshire by 204 runs. In Surrey's first innings Hobbs scored 112 his fourth consecutive century.

Cambridge beat Warwick by 159.

Hants beat Essex by an innings and 62 runs. For Hants Mead scored 178 not out.

Oxford beat Sussex by eight runs.

Leicester beat Notts by five wickets.

EGYPT, INDIA AND IRELAND.

TO BE WELCOMED WITHIN EMPIRE

"ONLY AS FREE AND" WILLING PARTNERS."

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT SCARBOROUGH.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The Labour Party's Conference opened at Scarborough to-day. Mr. Hutchinson of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers presided over 1150 delegates representing three and a half million workers. Mr. Henderson was absent as the result of an operation. In his opening address Mr. Hutchinson deplored the non-fulfilment of the promise of reconstruction after the war. The Peace had created new problems and had not solved the old ones. They would welcome within the Empire, Egypt, India and Ireland but only as free and willing parties. Ireland must have the form of government she desired. He asked if she desired in independent republic could Labour deny that right? (Cries of "No.") But Ireland must choose freely. The proper condition therefore was the complete withdrawal of the British forces. (Cheers.)

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The new Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of South Africa.

GERMANY REPENTS SUBMARINISM.

WISSELL TO MAKE STATEMENT IN SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Genoa.—At the Seamen's Conference today Mr. Albert Thomas announced that the German Government had authorised the German delegate Wissell, to make a statement deploring the victims of submarinism and pointing out that Germany had undertaken by the Peace Treaty to make good all the damage done to the Allies by submarinism and had already met the reasonable claims of the neutrals. Mr. Thomas asked the Conference to record the German Government's undertaking to repair the wrong suffered by the seamen victims of submarinism.

Mr. Havelock Wilson expressed satisfaction that the Germans recognised the wrongs.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that Government intended to proceed with the anti-dumping bill, but it would not be possible to introduce it before the recess.

NO CONCESSIONS TO IRISH HUNGER-STRIKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Replying to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government's policy now was that persons convicted of offences in Ireland who hungerstruck had to face the consequences of their action.

FUND TO COMBAT TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 25.

The League of Nations has appealed to Governments of all countries for funds to combat the typhus epidemic and other diseases in Poland and surrounding countries, and to prevent their spreading to other countries. The appeal says that every country in the world either from its geographical position, commercial interests or humanitarian motives is concerned in giving such help. A minimum of two millions sterling is required. The British Government had agreed to provide immediately fifty thousand pounds without prejudice to the final amount of its subscription, provided that four other countries advance a similar amount.

The League has also asked the League of Red Cross Societies of Geneva to issue general appeal for funds to people of all the countries of world.

NON-COOPERATION.

ULTIMATUM TO VICEROY:

"WE SHALL AV[illegible]LENCE."

MOSLEM ASSO[illegible]

(Associated Press.)

In pursuance of the decision arrived at th[illegible] Central Khilafat Committee held at Allahabad [illegible] operation movement the following letter signed [illegible] Musalmans from various parts of India, including Mr. Yakoob Hasan, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq, Maulana Abdul Bari, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Dr. Kitchlew, Mian Mahomed Chotani, and Mr. Shaukat Ali was sent to the Viceroy from Bombay on Tuesday:—

Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, claim to represent the largest body of Sunni Muslim opinion. We have most carefully read the Turkish peace terms and we consider them to be in direct violation of the religious sentiments of Musalmans. They violate the obligations imposed upon Sunnis and wound the susceptibilities of all Musalmans. They are contrary to the pledges of British ministers on the strength of which it has been admitted it was possible to draw upon India for Muslim recruits during the war.

We hold that the British Empire which is "the greatest Mahomedan power" in the world cannot treat the Turkish Empire which represents the Khilafat in the same manner that it may treat a defeated enemy. Indeed we contend that in certain respects Turkey has been treated worse than the other powers. We respectfully submit that in the treatment of Turkey the British Government are bound to respect Indian Muslim sentiment in so far as it is neither unjust nor unreasonable. In our opinion the position taken up by Indian Musalmans is simple. They cannot bear the thought of the temporal power of the Sultan being adversely affected by way of punishment for his having joined Germany under circumstances which need not be examined here. But we have no desire to ask for anything that would interfere with the principle of self-determination. We have no desire to uphold any misrule such as has been attributed to Turkey. Our delegates in Europe have asked for an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the charge of wanton cruelty said to have been practised by Turkish soldiers in Armenia. We cannot look with indifference upon the partition of Turkey and her Empire for the sake of punishing or humiliating her.

Wanted a Revision of the Treaty.

We would therefore request your Excellency and your Government to ask His Majesty's ministers to secure a revision of the peace terms and tell them that on failure to do so, your Excellency will make common cause with the people of India. We make this suggestion as your Excellency has repeatedly declared that your Government has consistently and often pressed upon the attention of His Majesty's ministers the case of Indian Mussalmans in this matter of vital concern to the vast majority of them. We feel, therefore, that we have a right to ask your Excellency to assure the Mussalmans of India that they still retain your active co-operation and powerful advocacy in the prosecution of their claims even to the point of resignation of your high office, should His Majesty's ministers fail to secure a revision of the terms consistently with the pledges and the sentiment mentioned above. We venture respectfully to suggest that had India been a Dominion enjoying full self-Government her responsible ministers would have, as a matter of course, resigned as a protest against such a serious breach of pledges and flouting of religious opinion as are involved in the peace terms.

Withdrawal of Co-operation.

If unfortunately, your Excellency will not adopt our humble suggestion, we shall be obliged as from the first August next to withdraw co-operation from the Government and to ask our co-religionists and Hindu brethern to do likewise. We ask your Excellency not to regard our statement as a threat or in any way as a mark of disrespect. We claim to be as loyal subjects of the Crown as any in India. But we consider our loyalty to an earthly sovereign to be subservient to our loyalty to Islam. The latter enjoins upon every Mussalman to consider those who wantonly injure the states of the Khalifa to be enemies of Islam and to resist them with arms if necessary. We recognise that even if we had the power, we must not resort to arms so long as any other means are at our disposal. We feel that the least a Mussalman can do in these circumstances is not to assist those who are guilty of trying to reduce the Khilafat practically to nothingness. It would therefore become our painful duty to refuse to co-operate with a Government which accepts the peace terms and advises acceptance thereof by us.

We shall Avoid Violence.

We shall hope that such a serious step as non-co-operation will not become necessary but should it unfortunately happen to be otherwise, we assure your Excellency that we shall strive our utmost to avoid violence. We fully recognise our responsibility. We know that any eruption of violence must check and injure the peaceful demonstration contemplated by us and what is more the sacred cause which is dear to us as life. We shall, therefore, take up non-co-operation in progressive stages and so as to cause the least necessary dislocation or embarrassment to Government and so as to enable us to control and discipline popular feeling.

We have the honour to remain
Your Excellency's obedient servants.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1920.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SIGNING REFUSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Paris.—The Allies have sent a Note to Germany forbidding the construction of civil or military aircraft until three months after the destruction or delivery of existing material.

The Allies have refused to allow Turkey further extension of time for signing the treaty.

DUKE OF YORK TAKES HIS SEAT.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of York took his seat. He was introduced by the Dukes of Connaught and Northumberland with the usual ceremonial. The Queen Princess Mary and many Peeresses were spectators in the [illegible] Gallery.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONEREFNCE.

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Replying to Mr. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that it was intended that India should be represented at the next International Labour Conference. The membership of the League of Nations necessarily entailed expenditure by the countries participating. Membership would be very valuable to India.

THE NAURU AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Tel[illegible])

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Leslie Wilson stated that the Nauru agreement was not submitted to the recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. The Government was of opinion that it did not require to be so submitted.

DARK EPISODE OF PUNJAB.

NEED FOR REVISING HUNTER COMMITTEE FINDINGS.

DELHI CITIZENS' DEMAND.

(From our own Cor spondent.)

DELHI, June 23.

With the previous permission of the District Magistrate of Delhi, a public meeting was held last evening under the joint auspices of the Home Rule League and the Provincial Congress Committee to protest against the findings of the Hunter Committee Dr. M. A. Ansari presided.

The following resolutions was passed:—

(1) "That the findings of the majority and the Minority of the Hunter Committee regarding the Delhi shooting scandal of the 30th, March 1919, justifying firing on the defenceless and unarmed crowd near railway station and the clock tower are calculated to outrage our feelings as not even a charge of serious rioting could be maintained in the well-known 30th March Riot Case which resulted in only one man being sentenced to three months simple imprisonment. It is our definite opinion that the Hunter Committee relied too much on official version which had been carefully designed and elaborately prepared with a view to shift the entire burden of the responsibility upon the victims of the official wantonness and grave abuse of power. They have done gross injustice to the people's case by signally failing to appreciate their version and paying scant heed to popular evidence produced under the distracting difficulties. The situation on both occasions mentioned was at no time such as to warrant the extreme measure which the authority in disregard of human life and unpardonable impatience resorted to. The firing on the crowd and other excesses committed subsequently formed an episode of gross mishandling of the situation by the authorities.

(2). "That the Majority have betrayed most conspicuous lack of familiarity with Indian conditions in endorsing the indefensible official view that Mr. Gandhi's visit to Delhi if not prevented might have proved a source of great danger. It was common knowledge that the projected visit of Mr. Gandhi after the Delhi shooting tragedy had for its avowed object the pacification of excitement and relieving of tension then prevailing in Delhi. In fact the prevention of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Delhi led to fierce resentment and resumption of *ha ial* for a *long* period eventually resulting in the third shooting on the 17th April. The subsequent visit of Mr. Gandhi to Ahmedabad and its salutary effect are a demonstration of the absurd fallacy of such a view and illustrate the folly of the official presumptions arising out of the ignorance of the deeper currents of popular feelings. But for the perversity of this view shared between Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. Barron it is highly probable that the entire dark chapter of the Punjab atrocities which has permanently disfigured and disgraced the history of British Rule in India would not have come into existence.

(3) "That the Government of India's specious and characteristically bureaucratic defence of the *inter alia* enrolment of certain leading citizens of Delhi as special constables is an eloquent commentary on their peculiar mentality. The Deputy Commissioner whose conduct has been lightly criticised by the Hunter Committee was inspired less by considerations of any administrative practice than by erroneous notions of display of official might.

PLATITUDINOUS PRECEPTS.

(4) That the entire tenour of the Majority Report as regards the Punjab atrocities, lavishing of fulsome raise on Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the Secretary of State with the approval of His Majesty's Government and the platitudious enunciation of precepts without practice have all revealed the praise of imperial politics which places the constitutional rights of people in grave jeopardy. Unless Parliament and the people of England, real dictators of the Empire find it possible to revise the findings of the Hunter Committee in light of the declared Indian sentiment and feeling and secure adequate reparation for the sufferers and condign punishment for offenders incalculable harm may accrue to British connection with India. Forms of humiliation and insults and disregard of human rights must be unequivocally repudiated and their repetition made impossible and those entrusted with the destines of India should not have a free charter for discretionery abuse of extraordinary power.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Asaf Ali, bar-at-law, and seconded by Mr. Shankar Lal and supported by Mr. Abbas Hussain Kazi.

DEFENCE OF DYER.

PUNJAB MERCHANTS TO HIS RESCUE,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 24.

At a meeting of the Punjab Trades Association held at Lahore, the Association placed on record its indignant protest against the sacrifice to political exigencies of General Dyer, an officer with very distinguished and brilliant record of service for having at a most critical time taken prompt and decisive action according to his sense of duty to crush an open rebellion in the Punjab, while those who organised the Satyagraha movement and were mainly responsible for disorders have received the fullest royal clemency.

THE LATE SIR SHAPURJI.

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL.

The funeral ceremony of Sir Shapurji Broacha, which took place at his residence at Khetwadi, Bombay, yesterday, was one of the most largely-attended in recent times in our city. Long before the time appointed for the ceremony, people began to arrive, and by 3 o'clock the spacious compound of his bungalow and the lane in which it is situated were thronged by people of all classes and communities in the city. Members of his own community were of course most in evidence, but the attendance of other communities was also quite large, testifying to the high esteem and regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens of all creeds. The assemblage was of a most cosmopolitan character and another notable feature about its composition was the equal number of the poor present with that of the rich, showing the extent to which his large-hearted philanthropy and his kindly nature had won the hearts of the people of the former class. The funeral ceremony concluded about quarter to five, and the last obeisance by the Parsi portion of the assembly took over an hour, so great was their desire to have a last look at their distinguished compatriot. The funeral procession then started for the Towers of Silence, to which his body was consigned after the last rites of his religion had been performed. Among those present at the funeral was H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and his Excellency the Governor was represented by Capt. Wilberforce-Bell, A.-D.-C. Among others present were:—Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Dastur Minocher Jamaspashana, Dastur Garda, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Hormusji Wadia, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Col. Haksar, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Dr. J. J. Modi, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Devidas Ghevaria, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram, Mr. Manekji P. Bharucha, Mr. S. B. Pochkhanawala, Mr. Jehangir Bhikhaji Dalal, Mr. Mancklal Jetha Gulab, Mr. N. Karani, Mr. Hirjibhoy Karani, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, Mr. Kikabhoy P. Roychand, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhabha, Mr. Hormusji D. Adenwala, Mr. N. H. Moos, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Mr. Nanabhoy Talakchand Mr. S. C. Dhondi, Mr. Ruttonchand Tullockchand, and others.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

(Continued from page 6.)

her Empire and adds Syria to her spoils. In the French Congo France has not yet rid herself of the evils of "concessionaire" company exploitation, which are parallel to the things that shocked the world in the Belgian Congo, under King Leopold. It is impossible to respect France any longer as a country in the vanguard of freedom.

The rest of the victorious Powers economically bankrupt on account of the wastage of the war, are not willing, at such a penurious time as this, to be left behind in the race for new "possessions" Great Britain is adding over 700,000 square miles of new territory to her Empire, excluding Mesopotamia and Persia. In East Africa Great Britain has recently thrown one slice of country called Suba Land (which she did not need) to Italy; and another slice, called Ruanda, to Belgium (in spite of all the Congo revelations); retaining all the while for herself the choicest morsels, and receiving some coveted copper-mines in the Congo basin from Belgium in return for Ruanda.

The Muslim Lands.

But the parcelling out of territory in East and Central Africa, and in New Guinea and the Pacific, has not been sufficient. The Muslim lands nearer home were still not entirely occupied by Europe. And so Cyprus has been finally annexed by Great Britain and Egypt also. Tripoli, whose occupation by force was one of the blackest acts of treachery and brutality committed during this century, has now been finally annexed by Italy. Tunis and Morocco have been annexed by France. The Treaty terms disclose that this economic exploitation has no limits. France has already begun her military conquest of Syria, using borrowed money for the purpose. She will soon be obliged to employ also her Senegalese troops, many of whom have not long since emerged from cannibalism. They have still in their bodies uncontrolled (as we have recently witnessed in Germany) the passions of the savage.

The 'Times' and Mesopotamia.

Italy, as we have seen,—in spite of the professions of Signor Nitti, and the silence of the Treaty about actual occupation,—is only waiting her time to seize the full prize that has been alloted to her in Southern Asia Minor. Greece, the bankrupt State, has been fed to the full limit with the rich and renowned lands about which Mr. Lloyd George talked, and Great Britain?—Even the "Times" cannot stomach the great slices of meat which are to fall to Great Britain's share, in Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Persia. The gluttony of swallowing this—along with 700,000 square miles elsewhere—is too great,—even for the "Times." That great Imperialist newspaper points out, how the occupation of Mesopotamia and Persia will mean a cost of at least £50,000,000 each year at a time when Great Britain is already nearly bankrupt.

The cry of 'Oil.'

But the cry of "oil" is raised, and the jaded appetite of the British public is, once more excited. We have the spectacle of a country, which is literally thousands of millions of pounds in debt, rushing into further debts, rather than miss this golden opportunity of seizing, before any one else, the oil wells which are said to exist, near Mosul. Each day, a fresh debate is held, in the French Council Chamber, and in the British Parliament, whose only summary sent by Reuter is the one burning question,—"are the oil wells to be found on the British side, or on the French side of the mandated territory, which is held in trusteeship for weak and helpless nations?"

Hollowness of the whole system.

If the utter hollowness of the new mandatory system needed any further exposing surely this latest series of events has exposed it. How unselfishly would Great Britain or France have been willing to undertake the mandatory trusteeship of Armenia, if there had been oil wells in those remote regions! But in the Middle East, at any rate, it appears almost to have become a proverb—"No oil, no mandate."

(To be continued.)

REIGN OF TERROR IN LONDONDERRY.

RECKLESS FIRING IN STREETS.

UNIONIST FEELING INFLAMED.

MURDER OF A GOVERNOR'S SON.

MAGISTRATES DEMANDING MARTIAL LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Londonderry yesterday had another day and night of terror. All business was suspended. The shops were closed. The men carrying rifles marched about streets firing recklessly. The infirmary was busy throughout the whole day and the difficulties surrounding the conveyance of the wounded were increased owing to the motor men's strike. Shots rang out at intervals from five in the morning till midnight. Fighting was continuous in the evening for four hours.

The Unionist feeling is most inflamed as the result of the brutal murder of Mr McKay, son of the Governor of Londonderry. Mr. McKay, who served in the war and who had just returned from holiday, was held up by the Sinn Feiners in the outskirts of the city and asked to give information regarding rifles. When he declined he was bound and gagged. His body was then riddled with bullets and it lay on the roadside for three hours until a hearse was requisitioned to convey it to the father's house.

Correspondents state that the fact that the police and the military are acting independently has added to the chaos. The magistrates are demanding martial law and also fresh seasoned troops.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES REPORTED.

TROOPS DISPERSING MOB.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Numerous casualties occurred in to-day's fighting in Londonderry but the opinion is expressed that many have been concealed. The troops and the armoured cars constantly intervened to separate the combatants but fighting was always resumed elsewhere. The Nationalists used service rifles and erected sandbag barricades in a principal thoroughfare. A soldier was hit in the afternoon whereupon the troops fired dispersing the mob. The town is comparatively quiet to-night.

RECRUDESENCE OF SHOOTING ON TUESDAY.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The period from midnight till dawn was peaceful in Londonderry but the daybreak saw recrudescence of shooting.

It is officially stated that a bomb outrage took plaie in Dublin this morning. A number was proceeding from the Amiens Road station to Dublin Castle containing Mr. Roberts, assistant Inspector-General of the Constabulary and three constables when the driver was fired on in Beresford Place by men armed with revolvers concealed behind the pillars of the railway bridge. The first volley wounded both Mr. Roberts and the driver but not seriously. The latter continued to drive and fire was returned from the car, whereupon two bombs were thrown. The damage is not stated. No arrests were made.

QUIET IN AFTERNOON.

CASUALTIES IN MORNING FIGHT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Londonderry was quiet during the afternoon. One person was killed and three were wounded during the rioting in the morning.

POLICEMEN AMBUSHED AT BANTRY ONE KILLED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 22, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

Five policemen were to-day ambushed at Bantry. One was killed.

IRISH LABOUR EXECUTIVE.

ADVICE TO RAILWAYMEN TO AWAIT DISMISSAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 24.

The Irish Labour Executive has issued a manifesto advising the railwaymen to await dismissal thus avoiding a general strike.

COMPARITIVE QUIET IN LONDONDERRY.

TROOPS CEASE FIRING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., June 25.

Mr. Denis Henry stated, that information received this morning was that Londonderry was comparatively quiet last night. Civilians fired occasional shots but it was not necessary for troops to fire. All was quiet at ten this morning.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to our remark that Rai Sahib Sangidas Jessiram's donation of Rs. 2,50,000 is "the largest indiviual donation yet given to the University fund", we are authoritatively informed that it is not so—Rai Bahadur Buldeodas Birla's total contribution to the Hindu University fund being to Rs. 4,19,000.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY.

SARAISHA KISHAN SABHA'S RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAMASTIPUR, June 24.

The Saraisa Kishan Sabha held to-day and attended by 200 members passed the following resolutions:

That having seen the attitude of interference and opposition by the Babuara factory Molazims as viewed in the meeting at Kothia Dumary on 22nd June and molestation of Sodagar Sahu, president, Moraul Muzzaffarpur, at Dhobi station by Kothi people this meeting affirms the former resolution submitted to his honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Commissioner and the Collector requesting to direct Kothi not to terrorise the tenants again.

For the fulfilment of the former resolution the meeting requests His Honour humbly to direct the Commissioner, Mozaffarpur, to enquire into the tenants' hardships caused by Kothi and the occurrences at Kothia Dumary and Dholi respectively on hte 22nd and 23rd June.

The meeting is of opinion that Bathua's life and properties are in danger and hence requests His Honour to direct the Magistrate, Samastipore to take special immediate care to protect him.

AND HURST CADETSHIP NOMINATIONS

SIMLA, June 24.

The following Indian gentlemen have been nominated by the Viceroy for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and will attend the autumn term which commences on the 1st September, 1920:—Maung Tun Hla Aung, son of P. May Aung, Bar.-at-Law, Rangoon; Sahibzada Muhammad Khurshui, son of Chandrasindji, Jamnagar; Sheodatt Singh, son of Dip Singh, Bikaner.

DEBATE ON ARMY EXPENDITURE.

MR. ASQUITH CONDEMNS MESOPOTAMIAN POLICY.

VINDICATION OF GOVT. MEASURES

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DEFENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 24.

In the House of Commons on the vote of ten millions on account for the Army, Mr. Asquith moved reduction by a million. He complained that of the Standing Army of 348,000, 167,000 were employed outside the Empire. Referring to Mesopotamia, Mr. Asquith said he adhered to his previous conviction that it would be sound policy on both financial and political grounds to withdraw and concentrate our force. He estimated that the cost of operations in Mesopotamia would be thirty-five millions for year, and considered it totally inconsistent with, if not in fundamental violation of the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that considerations of oil and cotton should determine the policy of the Government. Britain had no legal footing in Mesopotamia. He maintained that the Mandate should be confined to parts within reach of the Persian Gulf, and that Mosul should be placed under native administration.

VINDICATION OF GOVT. POLICY.

Mr. Lloyd George strongly denied that there had been any change in the intentions of the Government with regard to Mesopotamia. Dealing with Mr. Asquith's argument in favour of withdrawal, he declared that if we had cleared out of Mesopotamia there would have been civil war. Then when the League of Nations said:—"We made you mandatory," Britain would have to organise another expedition costing hundred and fifty to two-hundred millions to reconquer the country. To say that you should only clear out to Basra, until the League of Nations asked you to reconquer the country was a most preposterous suggestion. Mr. Asquith seemed to forget that he was responsible for the Sykes-Pocot agreement, under which the British were responsible for the whole vilayet of Bagdad. The view then was that we should accept the responsibility for the whole of Mesopotamia. What possible defence could be made for a retirement to the marshy end of Mesopotamia?

MOSUL TO BE WITHIN MESOPOTAMIA.

Regarding Mosul, he said that we considered it at present essential for the proper administration of Mesopotamia that Mosul should form part of it.

The leading people of Mosul had petitioned Government in favour of the unity of Mosul with Mesopotamia and he did not doubt that Arabs would prefer to be treated as one unit. There was the same unity of race population and religion there. The desert was between them and Syria; there was nothing between them and Bagdad. Lord Kitchener considered that the mountains north of Mosul were the strategic boundary of Mesopotamia.

QUESTION OF OIL FIELDS.

Referring to oli, Mr. Lloyd George declared that no arrangements had been made with private companies. The whole oil property of Mosul would belong to the Arab State, subject to the pre-war arrangements of Turkey, because it was necessary to safeguard the interests of Americans. It was most undesirable to make arrangements fettering Arab States, and it was essential that Arabs should have the oil deposits of Mosul for the development of Mesopotamia. The civil administrations of Palestine and Mesoupotamia were both paying their way.

FUNCTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

He repudiated the idea that the League of Nations might decide who were to be mandatories. Under that arrngement it might be possible to hand over even to Germany, mandates for countries which it had cost us hundreds of millions to emancipate. President Wilson never advocated that view, but the League could consider the mandate if its terms were abused or the natives were oppressed. It was proposed to take the views of the leaders of the Arab population as to the best methods of establishing a Government, and as soon as the new Government had been established expenditure would decrease and the forces necessary would be negligible.

THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

Turning to the question of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, Mr. Lloyd George said it was perfectly true that we were undertaking more than we had anticipated, but he believed that Italy and France would be able to contribute equal shares in course of time. News from Asia Minor was much more favourable than the alarmist telegrams depicted. He did not believe it would be possible to make any peace in Mesopotamia or in that quarter of the world unless we made it clear that the policy of releasing non-Turkish populations from Turkish sway must be carried through.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: We are working our way out of difficulties, but we must keep steady. Not a farthing must be spent except to carry out our mission. Then those countries will bless us and we shall have done something to add lustre to the glory of our great Empire.

Mr. Asquith's motion was defeated by 285 votes to 50.

"LOCAL OPTION IN BEING."

With reference to the editorial note which appeared in our issue of the 22nd we are given to understand that the shop that is proposed to be opened is not a retail liquor shop but a stores where Portugese wines are proposed to be sold in whole bottles.

BOYCOTT THE REFORMS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S ADVICE TO PUNJAB.

WHY CONGBESSMEN SHOULD NOT SEEK ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 24.

With reference to the announcement made by Lala Lajpat Rai in his paper "Bande Mataram" that he has definitely declined to stand for the reformed Legislative Council, the "Tribune" writes:—"So far as he is personally concerned, the Lala declares in unequivocal terms that he is not going to stand and this for the two-fold reasons that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have practically endorsed the most important of the findings of the majority report of the Hunter Committee, and, secondly, that the officers of the Punjab Government who were responsible for the excesses perpetrated under the Martial Law regime are still in the province. These are also the reasons on which Lala Lajpat Rai bases his advice to the province to boycott the Reforms and suggests that the voters of the province should surrender their votes to a Defence Committee to be formed in this connection and not exercise their votes on behalf of any particular candidate, should any candidates stand in spite of the decision of the Congress to keep aloof from the Reformed Council. The Defence Committee will, the Lala says, resort to all proper methods to bring about their defeat. This means in plain English, that no Congress man should stand and that if any Congress man does stand, Lala Lajpat Rai and the Defence Committee will not only support him, but will do everything in their power to see that he does not succeed. This is the first authoritative pronouncement on the part of the foremost leaders of public opinion in the Punjab in favour of non-cooperation and as it raises a momentous issue we reserve our opinion on the subject for a future occasion.

HUNTER WHITEWASH.

AMRITSAR CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 24.

Amritsar citizens in a public meeting held in Jallianwala Bagh on Wednesday under the chairmaeship of Mr. Badrulislam Alikhan expressed emphatic and indignant condemnation of the majority report as an attempt to whitewash and condone the barbarities and brutalities perpetrated in Amritsar and other places in the Punjab and their opinion that so long as the authors will not give deterrent punishment, the bitter memery of those days cannot be obliterated. The meeting concurred with the finding of the Congress sub-committee and the minority report so far as agreeing therewith and endorsed the important recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Benares.

Mr. S. H. Bhatia moving the resolution asked if the theory of open rebellion and conspiracy was exploded, what justification remained for the introduction of martial law in India?

Doctor Satyapal moved the resolution urging release of martial law prisoners including Bugga and Rat-Tanchand.

The meeting supported the holding of a special session of the conference.

THE PUNJAB ARRESTS.

PANDIT JAGAT NARAIN EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 24.

With reference to Mr. Montagu's recent statement in the House of Commons regarding Pandit Jagat Narain and the Hunter Committee, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—

We have interviewed the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, who states that the Secretary of State's reply to Sir Frederic Hall concerning him is entirely misleading. The Pandit never accused Sir Michael O'Dwyer of imprisoning thousands of people without trial, but what he actually did was to translate into Urdu in a speech at Lucknow the following statement of Lord Hardinge in the House of Lords, "That the unrest in the early spring of 1915 caused by the return to India of 7,000 revolutionaries who initiated a campaign of murder and terrorism in the Punjab necessitated the arrest in one week of no less than 3,500 revolutionary hooligans", and he admitted so far, that instead of saying 3,500 revolutionaries out of 7,000 were arrested, he probably said 7,000 were arrested. Pandit Jagat Narain did, as a matter of fact, correct this mistake in a letter published in the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of June, 1918. The Pandit points out that this was no attack on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration, but was only in response to the latter's Council speech, in which he claimed for the Punjab a monopoly of commonsense and loyalty, whereby Sir Michael disparaged the Pandit's own and other provinces.

AN ACCIDENT ON B. B. AND C. I. RY.

(Associated Press.)

HELAK, June 24.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bandikui, wires from Helak (on the B. B. and C. I. Railfay metre gauge section):—At about 2 p.m. on the 23rd the line between Helak and Nadbai stations got sunk and passengers and roads had to be transhipped. On the 24th the 9 up mail passed through 8 hours late. Through running has been resumed to-day.

HUNTER COMMITTEE FINDINGS.

"WEAK AND INCONCLUSIVE."

MR. PATEL ON O'DWYER'S TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY.

Interviewed by a representative of "India" the Hon. Mr. Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and member of the Supreme Legislative Council, who is in England on special deputation, said the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee had gravely failed to do justice to the terrible disclosures contained in the evidence. "When the public realise that the Report of the Committee appointed by the National Congress to investigate the affair contains disclosures of a still more terrible and incredible nature, they will appreciate the grave effect that such a failure of justice will have upon the people of India.

"The Committee's finding," said Mr. Patel, "show General Dyer to have been guilty of wilful murder. And we know that Sir Michael O'Dwyer as head of the Government expressly approved of what he did, yet we are to be content with a mild censure of Dyer and his removal from his command, while Sir Michael O'Dwyer is given a handsome testimonial by the Government of India. If this is to be the end of it, then you may say good-bye to all prospect of reconciliation in India. This sort of thing will turn India into a second Ireland.

MASSACRES AND BOMBS.

"Let the public here reflect upon what the people of India have suffered after their magnificent aid to the Empire in the War. Four years of severe repression is followed by the passing of the Rowlatt Act, after which comes this terrible episode of Martial Law, with its massacres, its aeroplane and bombs, armoured trains and machine-guns turned wholesale on innocent and guilty alike; to say nothing of the floggings, tortures, and innumerable cruelties inflicted on a whole population by a gang of militarists out to terrorise the people. As readers of "India" know, the Committee appointed by the Congress heard 1,700 non-official witnesses who were shut out by the Hunter Committee, which heard only official evidence. The Congress Committee have considered also the official evidence and written a calm and judicial report. But their disclosures of cruelty and torture inflicted on men, women and children are appalling. All this cannot be ignored. The British people must take notice of it if there is to be peace and reconciliation in India. These things have burnt deep into the hearts of the Indian people.

"The findings of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee are in most cases weak and inconclusive. Their censure for what they do condemn is lamentably weak and they actually approve of the aeroplane bombings and armoured train incidents. But, since the Committee was the creature of the Government of India, whose own guilt and responsibility was in question, and this Majority Report is the production of only the European members, two of whom represented the civil and military authorities, respectively, who are interested parties, what more could be expected?

"REGRETTABLY WEAK DECISIONS."

"It is the duty of Parliament to over-ride these regrettably weak decisions. When the Government of India condemns such of the excesses as it does, it condemns itself, for it was responsible for them all. It knew what was going on and in spite of repeated appeals refused to intervene. It gave Sir Michael O'Dwyer a blank cheque and put in his hands every weapon of repression it could find, with the fullest licence to use them. And when appealed to stop some of the very things it now condemns, it definitely declined and, on the contrary, strengthened the hands of those who were doing them.

"Sir Michael O'Dwyer's terrible responsibility is ignored by the Majority Report. He not only expressly approved of the Amritsar massacre but he initiated and instigated and aided and abetted most of these horrors. He was responsible for handing over control to the Military even before Martial Law was declared. He sent the aeroplanes to Gujranwalla; he was responsible for the horrible armoured train episode. He was in Lahore all the time directing and consulting with the Martial Law officers. He selected and appointed the Martial Law judges, whose proceedings were a travesty of justice recalling the days of Jeffreys. He moved the Government of India for all the special powers to do all these things, including the unheard-of making Martial Law retrospective and thus trying people by Martial Law for things said and done long before the disturbances took place. Sir Michael O'Dwyer must be held responsible and dealt with accordingly. The civil Authorities are seeking to make a scapegoat of Dyer. Butthey too were culpable.

INDIA'S DEMANDS.

Lord Chelmsford must be recalled. That is the first demand of the Congress and it has been endorsed by meetings all over India. The Rowlatt Act must be repealed. The guilty must be adequately censured and properly punished. There must be reparation for the sufferers. The rights of Indians must be guaranteed for the future by Statute and the power of the Viceroy to set up Martial Courts for the trial of civil offences and to make Martial Law retrospective so as to include things said or done prior to any outbreak of disorder must be taken away.

"If Parliament is not prepared to do this straight away, it must reopen the whole matter and have an impartial investigation by a Royal Commission, or a Parliamentary Committee, which will take into consideration the damning reports of the Congress Committee and the Hunter Committee Minority to be judged along with the Hunter Majority Report.

"The situation in India to-day is most critical. Any failure to do adequate justice in this terrible matter, to repair the wrongs and sufferings inflicted on the Indian people, so far as it can be humanly done, will have the most deplorable consequences."—"India."

49TH BENGALEE REGIMENT

TO BE DISBANDED BECAUSE OF FINANCIAL NECESSITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

In reply to a telegram sent to the Commander-in-Chief by Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee on the subject of disbandment of the 49th Bengalee Regiment, the former has wired back to say that the disbandment of the 49th Bengalees would cause disappointment to those who had worked hard to raise and maintain the battalion but his Excellency could not see how a purely military question of this kind could affect the question of co-operation between the Government and people on larger questions affecting responsible government. The Government was compelled by financial necessities to disband supplementary battalions raised during the war and in applying the principle to the Bengalee battalion they were dealing with the latter in exactly the same way as other units raised at the same time and under similar conditions. The Commander-in-Chief has further added that the question of the formation of a territorial force in India, is under consideration and if this proposal materialises such a force would provide a suitable outlet for Bengalee military activities.

WATER SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has frightened the public that owing to the insufficient stock of water in the lakes the hours of supply will be curtailed. He further says that the rain was quite sufficient and ample but the lakes were not filled. What does it mean? Every year when the rain is good the lakes are completely filled up and this year when it was good, why were the lakes not filled up? Did the water not go in to the lakes, or did it not rain on the lakes area only, or was the flowing of the water in the lakes prevented or was there something wrong or what is the reason?

Surely this officer must be knowing that there is a great cry for water every year and that it should be accumulated in the rainy season only. Why then did he not take steps to collect the water and fill the lakes in time and when the rain was good?

Will some Corporator take up the matter and obtain an explanation from the officer, who comes forward at the last moment to frigten the public? Did he not calculate that the water would not last for the whole year and that precautions were necessary from the begining?

I also hope that the Corporation will think out some plan for the utilisation of the large quantities of water flowing to the sea.

The officer further asks the public to economise in water, but where the water is wasted such as in public and private gardens and lawns, has he taken any steps to stop this and supply the same to the poor suffering people for their daily household purposes?

A number of public water road hydrants are in disorder and the water flows out of them day and night in to the gutters I had drawn attention to this even last year but no attention was given to it.

At Dana Bunder I find that many tenants do not get water at all from their water taps. In many three, four, five-storied houses there is no water tap on the ground floor and the first floor being about 15 to 18 feet in height the water comes in very little quantities and with low pressure (so low that where formerly a pot was filled in 2 minutes it now takes 5 to do so) and for a short time, and when such is the state of the tenants of the first floor, how the tenants of the upper floors are getting water it can well be imagined than described. They don't get water at all. The poor tenants residing on upper floors have to suffer great hardships and troubles.

The females of the poor and the middle classes, taking water pots can be seen wandering from pipe to pipe for water, and other people not getting water themselves do not allow them to fetch water and it is with great trouble that these females get water at all.

Is it not shameful for the Bombay Municipality to put our females to such hardship?

If the Municipality cannot supply water, has it right to collect a water-tax? Surely this point should be taken up.

The Commissioner has published some scheme for water supply and says that a cost of four crores should be incurred to get sufficient water.

The wells have been filled up because they are stated to be spreading Malaria. On the other hand sufficient water is not supplied. May I suggest that every landlord should be compelled to keep a water pipe of the boring type in his premises. There will be no fear of malaria as there will be only a hole of about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, in which the pipe would be fixed.

If this suggestion is followed the present great cry for water will greatly subside.—Yours, etc.

RAMJI BHARMAL.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your kind readers enlighten me with the following information, viz.: As to whose heads are supposed to be represented in the keystones of one of the buildings in the Elphinstone Circle?—Yours, etc.,

P.

Bombay, June 23.

The death occurred on Wednesady morning at Madras of Rao Bahadur K. V. Lingham, retired Presidency Postmaster of Madras at the age of 57. He was the first Indian to be made Presidency Post Master. —A.P.

RECALL LORD CHELMSFORD

YEOTMAL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, June 24.

The Yeotmal District Association has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Yeotmal District Association supports All-India Congress Committee resolutions on Hunter Committee and Majority Report and strongly recommends recall of Lord Chelmsford and deterrent punishments to General Dyer, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other officers after trial before ordinary tribunal."

KARNATAK NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

ITS CREED AND POLICY.

We have received the following from the Secretaries of the Karnatak Non-Brahmin Conference for publication:—

The creed and policy of the Karnatak non-Brahmin organization is as follows:—

It recognizes that the Government of India Act of 1919 is a substantial step in the direction of progressive realization of responsible Government, though it falls short of the aspirations of people of India for full responsible Government within the British Empire. It recognizes the necessity of Co-operation with the Government in successfully working out the reforms, as desired by His Majesty the King Emperor in His Royal Proclamation, to achieve full responsible Government. It disapproves of the resolutions of Indian National Congress at Amritsar on the reforms, and the resolutions of various Provincial and District Conferences, reiterating the same resolution of the Congress on the reforms and it condemns the resolutions of the Provincial, Divisional and District Conferences to the effect that electors should vote only for those candidates who declare their allegiance to the Amritsar Congress resolution regarding the reforms. It is intended to secure and safeguard the interests and rights of the Non-Brahmin communities and especially the interests and rights of the minor communities among the Non-Brahmins. Securing of communal representation is one of its aims. It is intended to carry on propagandistic work with a view to achieve the above purpose. Those only who accept the above creed and policy as well as the rules that are passed or that may be passed here-after by the executive committee, are eligible for the membership in the organization. The membership is confined to non-Brahmins alone.

N.B. Admission in the Conference either as delegate or as visitor is discretionary with the executive committee as the accommodation is limited.

LABOUR DISCONTENT IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The following reply received from Government by the Madras labour employees and the Madras Chamber of Commerce touching their resolutions, viz., that the Governor-in-Council is prepared to appoint a committee to enquire into labour questions referred to in the resolutions passed at the meeting of employers in Madras. Orders to this effect will be issued shortly.

At a meeting of labourers it was resolved that if such a committee was appointed, half the number should be labour representatives.

CRIMES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A conference of the inhabitants of the orthern section of Calcutta was held this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea to consider the situation created by the alarming increase in crimes committed by Goondas. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Government in the inauguration of measures to put an end to these crimes.

DHARWAR COLLEGES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 21.

Both the Karnatak Government and the Karnatak Educational Society's Colleges opened to-day. The classes of both the colleges are now full and many students are being refused admission. So the apprehensions of the principal of the Government College and of the Director of Public Instructions, who opposed the affiliation of the latter college on the ground that the number of students available would not justify the existence of two colleges at Dharwar, have proved meaningless.

The Southern India Brahmo and Pastor Missions availed themselves of the occasion to offer greetings to the students of both these colleges.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum and Mr. Nurand Appa Shetti of Athni stand for the Belgaum District at the ensuing elections to the Provincial Council on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

Sugar Trust sold 15,000 tons of superior crop at 50 guilders per picul and 24,000 tons of Channel Assortment at 48 guilders. All new crop.

AN APPEAL TO MUSSALMANS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The most unsatisfactory and disappointing decision of the Imperial Government and the League of Nations regarding the Khilafat question and the protection of the Holy places of Islam has certainly shocked the Mussalmans profoundly and it may be that it may take many years before the true believers succeed in undoing the mischief. Constitutional agitation has to be carried on steadily, unhesitatingly, and with strong determination till we secure full reparation for the injustice done to the cause of Islam. Appeals have to be made to the sympathetic American, British French and other European nations and at the same time every possible sort of material assistance in first of all to be rendered to the suffering people of Smyrna and other parts of the Turkish Empire. Finally Mussalman preachers will have to be sent every where to bring home to the minds of fellow-Mahomedans an accurate knowledge of the existing state of affairs regarding the position of Islam and the Khalifat to tell them what we one and all should do to elevate the Khalifa to its former glory and greatness and to show to the world that an institution that stood the test of storm and weather during the long period of thirteen centuries does not in the least deserve to be treated in such a haphazard fashion as it has been treated by the Continental powers.

Brothers' Our cause is noble, let us not be disheartened at the Herculean task allotted to us by destiny, for the reason that it would involve a considerable drain upon our purse. I am quite confident that if we only unite our hearts and work together with an unstinting devotion to our duty we are to achieve our ends.

The funds now collected by the Central Khilafat Committee are very poor having been mainly contributed by the wealthy few, who if an appeal is made to them again for further contributions, may not be so willing to open their purses for you and in some cases may even meet you with blank refusals. Our stupendous task requires a very large sum to flow from a perennial source and we cannot rest satisfied with an easy heart at the small amount already collected like one who relies upon a wild mountain stream for the prosperity of his lands. By saying so, it is not at all my intention to make any insinuations against the Central Khilafat Committee which has already done so much and which is determined to do even more, owing to its single-minded devotion to the Islamic cause and to the untiring energy and zeal on the part of its members. The little that has been done, could not have been done without them? But what I want to insist upon the Mahomedan public is that due attention has not been paid to the easier and more speedy ways of increasing the funds. There are hundreds and thousands of middle classmen and women who are bound to sympathise with our cause and who therefore may have an inclination to contribute. Funds seem to have been collected from the rich men in cities, towns, and provinces and now is to be found a way by which men and women even in tumbler and lower ranks of society may be enabled to enrich the Khilafat funds. The best and the surest way is the following. In every town and village and in every muhalla and at the entrance of mosques where Jumma Khuths prayers are conducted every Friday, there should be placed cash boxes under lock and key with a slip at the top into which any man may put any sum, as even the smallest contribution will be thankfully accepted; but of course without the least compulsion of any kind. Secondly in every appropriate place and at the entrance into the mosques, notices should be struck up, containing an appeal for funds written in all the vernaculars of the particular localities. Then again competent Mussalman preachers should travel far and wide to impart a knowledge of the Khilafat question and to show the necessity for liberal contributions to the Fund without which no work of any kind can be possibly done. Lastly apart from the Central Khilafat Committee there should be organised Provincial and Urban Khilafat Committees working under the Central Committee in order that the burden of responsibility of collecting funds may be divided and the main work may go on without much hinderance and waste of time.

Both the rich and the poor must be made to realise their duties and responsibilities at this juncture so that they may acquit themselves worthily in the cause of Islam. The cash-boxes placed in the various localities should be opened after the Juma prayers are over, and in the presence of responsible men; and the money should at once be remitted by M. O. to the respective Committees on the day of collection.

I therefore request the Central Khilafat Committee and all those enthusiastic men who have come forward to work with a common Islamic cause, whatever may be the consequences, to consider my humble but well-meaning suggestions and adopt them accordingly. Our cause is just, noble and righteous and may God Almighty be on our side:—Yours, etc.,

M. ABUBECKER.

Kodamatakam,
Madras, June 19.

INDIAN HOSPITALS FOR WAZIRISTAN FIELD FORCE.

Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Alkhan writes from Dera Ismail Khan:—

While working with the Wazir Force an establishing a Circulating Library for the use of our Indian troops taking part in the expedition against the Mahsuds, I heard from many of my Indian friends in courses of conversation that during the war the Indian sick in our Military Hospitals in war time do not receive the same care and attention as their brothers in arms of the British Service. So with the kind permission of General Climo, G.O.C. of the Waziristan Field Force, and Colonel Profeit, D.D.M.S., the Force, I was permitted to visit the Indian Hospital in this Force, so that I could be in a position to judge for myself exactly how our Indian troops were treated.

What I saw and learned was a revelation to me and I feel it my duty as an Indian to express what I saw, so that I may enlighten any of those who may happen to be under misapprehension and also let people know how well the sick and wounded are treated, and are more comfortable than in their own homes.

One of the many typical hospitals I visited was one of 700 beds. This was divided into surgical wards which dealt with the wounded from the front, medical wards which accommodated the sick, and an infectious portion which dealt with infectious diseases. In addition to these a special ward was set apart for the treatment of our Indian officer and Warrant Officers. To my surprise these wards were the acme of cleanliness and order. Each patient had an English spring bed equipped with spotlessly clean sheets and pillows and a durrie by the side of each bed in which the patient could keep his odds and ends.

Those patients confined to bed wore pyjama suitings and those who were convalescent and about were wearing the convalescent dress common to the British Service, consisting of a white shirt, blue flannel trousers and coat.

The Indian Officer Section particularly interested me. This Section, which is fenced off, is distinguished from other parts of the hospital by being divided into a ward for treatment of the sick and wounded.

A recreation room and a dining room, these rooms were excellently appointed and met with the highest approval of the Indian officers I spoke to.

In the recreations room I was glad to see Indian newspapers representative of all parts of India that had been supplied by the "Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau." That I take such an interest in, I may here add that all ranks in the hospital appreciated these papers very much.

I now want to touch on the arrangements which are made for the feeding of such a large number of patients; their various castes are catered for.

Space forbids me debating on this, but feel that I must express how impressed I was with the care and forethought that had been shown for each patient's comfort.

The cook houses which are divided into Musalman and Hindu were completely fireproof and scrupulously clean and every modern cooking arrangement existed. The cooks were clad in white overalls. In on part of each cook-house was a separate range on which the special diets for those seriously ill were prepared, all under the strict supervision of the Medical Officer detailed for the duty.

In close proximity to these cook-houses are the hospital dining rooms. I happened to arrive at the time of the mid-day meal and was in a position to enquire from both Mussalmans and Hindus if they were pleased with the feeding arrangements. I personally inspected the quantity and quality of the food which seemed excellent and from the hearty manner in which the patient partook of their meal they evidently concurred.

One special device and one which ought to be copied in every Indian household was the method I noticed of storing articles for cooking in specially constructed safes. I regret I cannot give a detailed description of this at present.

I am sure that the tidiness and general bright appearance of the wards is in great part due to the care and efficiency of the sisters nursing our sick Indian soldiers. Attached to cook-ward was an ablution annex in which a plentiful supply of hot and cold water was available, this added much to the comfort of the convalescent sick. Each ward is fitted with electric fans and there is a plentiful supply of ice and aerated water. Owing to the railway strike there is a difficulty in getting the necessary electric material everywhere, and punkha coolies are then supplied—in one hospital at a cost to the Government of Rs. 900 a month.

Before I close this short article I would like to mention the great work done by the red cross in providing our men with comforts and games.

In the hospital I visited there is a large recreation room in which convalescent patients could while away many an hour.

I hope I may have another opportunity of again visiting this hospital before I leave the Force.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am very much surprised to see in the issue of the 19th instant of your esteemed paper a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Aligarh Students' Association, wherein depicts the advantages of the famous Aligarh College for the information of the students and specially the Muslim students of this Presidency. I did not even dream that that famous College is still in need of such advertisement amongst the student community in this part of India after it has produced men like Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Syud Husain, Aftab Ahmed Khan, Abdur Rauf and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and many others of qual eminence and position during the last forty years of its existence. I, a man from the easternmost corner of India Assam, who has seen almost the entire continent of India and who was in some way intimately connected with the Calcutta University Commission, can with authority say from my experience of the highest educational institutions of the country, that it is the only College, best of its kind in India, in producing the most up-to-date type of real Indian Muslim youth fit to undertake any position in life, after he finishes his University education, with better advantages to himself than those produced by many other Colleges in India. It is really a pity if that famous seat of learning for the Muslim youths of the country is still in need of advertisement amongst the Muslim parents of this Presidency. I think the Presidency will obtain a better lot of educated true Muslim practical youths, if it sends some of its rising youths to be educated in that national College where we are instilled with an unique enlightenment and broader outlook by our association, interchange of thoughts and ideas, sympathy and fellowfeeling towards each other with youths not only from the different parts of India but from the different parts of the world, such as Singapore, Rangoon, Pushara, Johanesbury, Teheran etc.

The College has got many unique features of its own which are rarely to be found in most of the Colleges in India. It has been certified by many an expert opinion—Indian as well as European—that that is the only College in India which is run on a strictly residential line after the model of Oxford and Cambridge where equal importance is given both to examination and teaching. Besides the adequate provisions for the teaching of the branches of secular and religious education to their highest limits, the College affords equal facilities for the physical culture of the students in all the branches of sports and gymnastics which is a common lack in many of the Colleges in India specially those situated in the metropolises of the country. The prominent boy in the Nisam's Museum—class room—or in the Bhupal's Lawn—a cricket ground or in the Rampur Hamid Hall—a Union Club—is equally a pet of the professors and an object of admiration of the students. It has got a riding class, a swimming bath and what not! About the swimming baths, if I remember aright, once Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, while I was still a student in my 'Alma Mater' in 1917, that it was the best of College swimming baths she had ever seen in India and in Europe. Over and above the above mentioned facilities for the mental and physical culture, the College has got a machinery to produce the best of debators and orators in the Siddans Union Club. This is the only college which affords all the facilities which a Muslim parent likes to avail himself for the education of his sons. If the College has got any of its flaws, they are not the flaws of the College but of the very system of education which is in vogue in our country and which has been found out to be quite unsuitable to our Indian needs and requirements.

The connection between the students and the professors in the Aligarh College is one of friendship and harmony and not of authority and servile obedience. The Boarding House life and the intimate association between the students of the different parts of India and the professors are in themselves arts of education rarely to be found in any other College in India except perhaps to a little extent in the Fergusson College at Poona. The College has got a Day Fund Organisation rich enough to help many a poor student, whether he be from Burma, Ceylon, Bombay or U. P. This is an organisation of the students to help their poor fellow students.—Yours, etc.,

"AN OLD BOY."

Poona

MUZZAFFARPORE TENANTS.

MOVEMENT FOR REDRESS OF WRONGS.

STORY OF A BROKEN UP MEETING

APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI FOR HELP.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAMASTIPUR, June 23.

The country knows the indigo planters' ways. The Champaran planters' excesses are checked to some extent by Mahatma Gandhi's movement. Wherever he was working in Champaran many tenants of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga approached him but owing to their bad luck they did not succeed in their attempt to induce him to visit their village. This year some tenants are trying to release their fellow brethren. Having seen their attempt the managers of Bahoora Dhola and other factories are continually trying to suppress the rising movement. The tenants approached Babu Gorakhpd and Rasonder Prasad at Mothau for their release. It was decided that meetings might be held at intervals in that locality to educate tenants to obtain their rights. The first meeting was held at Bathu on 27th April, the second at Muraul on 8th March, the third was to be held on the 22nd instant. At Kothis Dasari printed notices were distributed near and far throughout the Parganna and due information was given to the police at Tajpore. Khakhan Sahu, the convener, when came to know of a rumour that there was going to be some interference approached the sub-inspector, Tajpore, with a request to protect the meeting. Thereupon Sahu Samastipur personally visited the village and ordered him to make proper arrangement with the condition that he would not allow any tenant to attend the meeting with sticks which he willingly accepted and requested the Magistrate to take precaution for the Kothi people. At last on 22nd June at about 9 a.m. Kothi people brought 7 chairs and one table with a mob numbering more than a thousand armed with lathies and fixed chairs by forepositie the platform in the same decorated by samayana. The matter was reported to the Swamiji who personally informed the sub-inspector. The Swamiji went in the *Samyana* and found the matter true and reported and further saw Kothi people coming inside the *Samyana* with lathies though it was announced by the police that any body armed with lathies would be removed by force.

The Swamiji wrote one petition to the sub-inspector of police to order the Kothi people to clear the platform but having seen the gravity of the situation declared the meeting adjourned. When the Swamiji was going away he was surrounded by a mob of nearly one thousand scattered near and far armed with ladies. In this way they detained Swami Bedyanand for one and a half hour, though the police repeatedly ordered them to disperse. They said that they would not allow him to go and wire.

The Swamiji, any how, managed to escape and started with police towards Samastipur. After the Swamiji's departure the Kothi people took away forcibly all the articles arranged in the *shamiana* for decoration along with 8 chairs, one Bench, 9 carpets, 31 pal and carried them towards the Kothi. In the evening they surrounded the house of Khakhan Sahu and destroyed many things for which a criminal case is going to be filed.

The tenants appeal to Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra and Babu Gorakh Prasad and all other leaders residing in or outside the province for immediate help.

MOSLEM EDUCATION WAQAF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a good sign that there is a general awakening amongst the Moslem community as regards education. Most of the people have been sending their boys to school and try to take them upto the end of primary education. They want to educate them further, but their poor circumstances come in their way. Hence the progress of higher education among Moslem students is stopped at the very fountain, owing to pecuniary difficulties. If the Waqaf funds that have been endowed for charitable purposes are realised to, they would help Moslem education to a very great extent. It is said that there are a number of Waqaf funds amounting to more than a crore of rupees in Rander near Surat. If it is a fact, the trustees of the funds should be asked to annually lay a good sum at the disposal of Government to be distributed amongst the poor Moslem students who want to go in for higher education.—Yours, etc.

PROPOSAL.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam laid the foundation stone of the Mill buildings of the Ratlam Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to be erected at Ratlam on Thursday the 17th instant.

AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

CASE FOR AND AGAINST.

While the Government is proceeding with its Home Rule Bill, it has hitherto failed to obtain the sympathy of any section of public opinion in Ireland, outside of Unionist Ulster. Sinn Fein, which has captured practically all the Nationalist constituencies, refuses to consider any proposal for Irish self-government that would fall short of the concession of complete national independence, and the establishment of an Irish Republic. To what extent does the Sinn Fein demand for an Independent Republic really represent the desires of the whole Irish people? The question is discussed in the current number of the "Review of Reviews" in the following articles from the Irish point of view by two of the best known politicians in Ireland:—

THE CASE FOR AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

(By PROFESSOR EOIN MACNEILL.)

(Eoin MacNeill has been prominent in all the Irish-Ireland movements during the past thirty years, and was best known before the war as the founder and Vice-President of the Irish Language Revival Movement. He occupies the chair of Ancient Irish History in the National University of Ireland, and has a distinguished reputation as a Celtic scholar. He entered Irish politics for the first time after the Ulster Volunteers had been organised by Sir Edward Carson to resist Mr. Asquith's Home Rule Bill, and himself created the Irish Volunteer Movement which arose to defend the Bill against the threat of armed resistance. During the war he opposed Mr. Redmond's policy of assisting the Government until the Home Rule Act had been made operative. His followers rapidly moved towards an extreme policy, and when the Dublin rebellion broke out in 1916, he was sentenced to penal servitude for life by a Court Martial, and was only released under the general amnesty granted to the Irish prisoners a year later. At the general election he was adopted as Sinn Fein candidate for Derry City, and also for the National University, and won both constituencies. Like the other Sinn Fein M.P.'s he has never taken his seat at Westminster.)

The right now claimed by the Irish people is to be "as free as any other nation," and this in concrete terms is the Irish Republic. All counter-programmes, the Union of 1801 and every variety of Home Rule, mean to be less free than other nations, and the Irish people will not accept a "settlement" on any such terms.

We have got away from the nineteenth century, with its concessions and confusions—all but a very small few. The common people feel instinctively that they have emerged, and they are glad of it. The young people—who are the great majority—are wondering that a nation should have ever allowed itself to be confounded. There are a few to whom the nineteenth-century habits of political thought cling like barnacles, and these do not yet realise that, however respectably they may formulate, they speak only for themselves.

I have been asked—in London—if the Irish people will take advantage of the Home Rule last conceded or promised, to establish an Irish Republic. I have answered "No, you do not seem to understand. The Irish Republic has already been established." If any one imagines that the election is merely for show, he had better come and ask the common people about it. He may find them willing to listen to arguments as to why they ought to disestablish, surrender and abandon the Irish Republic. The arguments, however, will have to be quite different from those on which the advocates appear to rely.

We cannot have the Republic, we are told, because Britain's army and navy is so powerful. That in itself is a conclusive argument against our surrendering the Republic.

Mr. Lloyd George says that no British House of Commons will ever consent to consider the matter of Irish independence. This is another final argument in support of the Republic. No other tyrant could put his case more clearly.

"The British Empire is a commonwealth of free nations." That is true, partly, but Ireland is not one of them. Ireland's share in the Empire, has been to be plundered and depopulated. In any case, there is no such thing as a compulsory free partnership. Why not invite Belgium or Holland or Denmark or Norway or Portugal to take our place in the partnership?

"We cannot have an Irish Republic because Great Britain and Ireland form a strategic unit." That is why an Irish Republic is necessary. "We cannot be independent because we are so close to Britain." On the contrary, if we were at the Antipodes we might possibly be safe with less than complete independence.

I might argue, I have argued, because I believe it, that the independence of Ireland would do good for England. Unfortunately, when an Irishman argues in that way, he is supposed to be backing down. We must convince you without that. By-and-by you will realise that the government of the Irish Republic began to function early in the year 1919.

THE CASE AGAINST AN IRISH REPUBLIC

(BY STEPHEN GWYNN.)

(Captain Stephen Gwynn, the biographer of the late John Redmond, was intimately connected with the Irish Parliamentary Party as Nationalist M.P. for Galway City from 1906 until the last general election, when his constituency was extinguished under the Reform Act. He was well-known as a literary man before he took an active part in Irish politics, but his duties at Westminster soon occupied his attentions and he became one of the most influential members of the Parliamentary Party. When war broke out, he enlisted as a private in the Irish Division, and subsequently went to France with the division as a Captain in the Connaught Rangers. He served with them for nearly three years in France, and was awarded the Legion of Honour by the French Government. At the general election he stood for Trinity College, Dublin, as a Nationalist, but was badly defeated in that stronghold of Irish Unionism. Since Mr. Redmond's death he has been the leading representative of the Moderate Nationalists in Ireland and his efforts to create a Centre Party out of the new spirit that arose in the Irish Convention, have succeeded in drawing together on a common platform many of the Southern Unionists and the influential group of Nationalists who believe strongly in the future of Ireland within the Empire.)

I understand that the case for an Irish Republic is to be stated by Professor MacNeill. We are both senior academic persons, but we have not always confined ourselves to academic action, and this is not an academic question, but one of urgent reality. Both of us have incurred some personal risk in support of our views, and neither of us is entitled to say that he is prepared to go more for Ireland than the other. If I were convinced that the establishment of an Irish Republic were the only alternative to the system under which Ireland has been governed through my lifetime, I should be ready to-morrow to go to any length with Professor MacNeill in support of Professor MacNeill's view. I am against the demand for an Irish Republic because the delay of self-government has had various consequences, and these consequences are accumulating with awful rapidity. The demand which he makes is a demand for self-government in its least attainable form, and therefore most likely that involving delay.

Many Sinn Feiners—I am not sure that they are not most Sinn Feiners—put forward this claim as a bargaining proposition without perceiving that it puts an end to bargaining. If you hope to get a hundred pounds from a man, it is, I think, bad tactics to ask five hundred, but you do not necessarily stop discussion. If you ask for the nose off his face you demand closer negotiation. Unless you have him at your mercy you cannot get him to listen.

It is not always easy for men in the historic position of Irish Nationalists to realise that others besides themselves have not only interests but ideals. The principle of self-government for separate communities within the British Empire—or in the phrase of General Smuts, the British Commonwealth of Nations—is in no way repugnant to British ideals, though the application of it to Ireland may be, or seem to be, unfavourable to British interests. Home Rule was always resisted on the plea that it was a demand in disguise for complete separation, or, in the American phrase, for secession. The advocates of Home Rule always argued that this view was mistaken; they refused that if this view could be established Home Rule would never be attained except by force. The demand for an Irish Republic, in my opinion, is a demand for what you cannot hope to get unless England is defeated in war. Many Irishmen to-day believe that an Irish Republic will be attained through a war between England and America. If this be the only way of getting it, then the object is, not merely difficult and uncertain of attainment but attainable only through world-wide ruin.

That consideration weighs with me, but not with all Irishmen. One of my friends, as well-bred and well-educated an Irishman as I know, with a hundred ties to England and even to the British Army, said to me few days ago that these last three or four months had left him with the feeling that if the British Empire could be blown to pieces would gladly see his own nation involved in the wreckage. He realised clearly that war between England and America would trample Ireland flat. The grass would grow again; it was worth the price to lose all else.

The consequences of such a struggle would not be limited to Ireland; but in such matters a nation is entitled to think of itself first. What Irishmen have to consider is firstly the consequences for Ireland. If an Irish Republic can only be attained by war, setting all else aside, it means civil war in Ireland. No part of the British Commonwealth is more strongly attached to connection with that system than Ulster—I had better say, Protestant Ireland—and these people could and would fight to the uttermost to maintain that connection. The demand for an Irish Republic means crushing by force, before it can be obtained, one of the strongest and best elements in Ireland.

Is the difference between complete separation and what is attainable without war worth the cost of war and civil war? One of the difficulties is that Ireland does not realise what war means. It thinks it is having the experience of war at present. Morally, I agree, there is a state of war—but war with the most limited liabilities. Short of an absolute refusal of self-government, I am not prepared even to consider facing the full consequences of war as it is.

But the concession of self-government within the Empire is no longer in dispute. It has statutory recognition. Much more important, Ulster, the last citadel of resistance, has reluctantly but finally accepted the principle. I admit, of course, that the degree of self-government conceded is less than that which the dominions have gradually acquired, and that Ulster accepts the principle only upon condition that Ulster shall be self-governing and shall not be forced under a parliament where the majority would be inspired by ideals which Ulster repudiates, and against which Ulster would fight. For the ideals of the rest of Ireland are no longer those of Redmond but at least professedly those of Mr. de Valera and Professor MacNeill.

Theoretically, and from the standpoint of some Sinn Feiners practically, the amount of what is conceded short of a Republic makes no matter; the difference is in kind not in extent; the demand is for full national independence, full self determination. Here then one is perplexed by a recent utterance of Mr. Bonar Law's, which makes it uncertain whether there is after all a difference in kind between what Sinn Fein is asking, and what the Dominions have gained. His remarkable pronouncement was rendered still more remarkable by the absence of any reference to South Africa. That in itself suggests that it was not the expression of a coherent and thought out policy—perhaps too much to expect from a British parliamentarian. It made clear that Great Britain would not resist by force the secession of Australia or Canada. I do not believe that it means that Great Britain, or even Mr. Bonar Law, knows clearly what policy would be adopted if the proposal of a majority to secede threatened civil war in the Dominion concerned. Many would hold that in such a case the Sovereign power would have both the right and the duty of intervening.

But the essential point is that Great Britain is determined to resist by force the secession of Ireland, and that Protestant Ulster at least would support Great Britain. Shall we go ahead with a policy which promises war and civil war? We can get at once self-government by Irishmen for all Ireland, but on a dual basis and with limited powers. Self-government everywhere within the Empire has grown and extended its powers. Also, in every case, as in Australia and in Canada and South Africa, when it has been given to separate parts of a geographical unity, it has resulted in the voluntary formation of a central unity—the coalescence of parts. There is therefore every reason to believe that the limits of power, and the condition of partial separation, imposed on Ireland at the start of self-government, will not be permanent. Self-government can start at once, with peace—unless that part of Ireland which demands self-government insists on making war.

ALTERNATIVES TO REPUBLIC.

What are the alternative possibilities if the demand for an Irish Republic be pressed. We may hope for a war in which England will be beaten to her knees by America, there is no other war possibility in sight, and it is worth thinking about the implications—a world war in which the East would be active. My ambitions are more moderate. We may hope for a conversion of the British Labour Party to the principle, in which case the middle class in Great Britain would once more make Ireland the political battleground. But assume that Labour won—would Labour be likely to win up to the point of forcing Protestant Ireland to separate itself actually from the British connection. And if it did, what sort of element would Protestant Ireland be in an Irish Republic? What sort of a Republic would you have with that powerful and most useful element hostile and sullen?

I dismiss as inconceivable the possibility that England may assent in principle to an Irish Republic, and leave Ireland to put it into operation—keeping the ring for a civil war. I hope I am not cowardly if I shrink from the prospect and would much rather take my chance of obtaining what will satisfy Ireland by trying united self-government first.

The Fenian brotherhood, undoubtedly under American inspiration was professedly Republican in principle. But to the many old Fenians whom I have known freedom for Ireland was the essential purpose—the Republican idea in itself had no importance. They did, however, certainly stand for absolute separation, and they were a great power.

Yet I have never felt that any of these men—and some of them had put their foot as far in the movement as any of their time—had relinquished a principle which he valued by accepting the idea of remaining within the British connection. Still less have I felt, in many years of observation, that the average Irish peasant had any ideal beyond one that would make him feel a free man in his own land—or that the full power to manage his own Irish affairs would not content this ideal. Even to-day I do not believe that the mass of Ireland regards the claim for an Irish Republic as a flag that it would be disgraceful to haul down.

It is well to be explicit. If I believed that the honour of Ireland was committed to maintaining the claims for complete separation, I should cease from all interference in Irish politics. I do not believe this. Neither do I feel, especially now that the right of secession is avowedly conceded to the Dominions, that Ireland need pledge herself to any irrevocable acceptance of a subordinate status. It is evidently not considered that taking the oath of allegiance in Canada binds a man for all time to the British connection. But I am convinced that the connection between these two countries is natural and right, provided it be so loosened and supplied as to give local freedom. The connection has great advantages to offer to the individual Irishman, especially to the brilliant individual. If the British and Indian Civil Service, and the British military and naval career were closed to Irishmen, in ten years there would be weeping and wailing over lost opportunities. And as for the national interest, it may not suffer greatly so long as England adheres to Free Trade with the world. But if once a British tariff were imposed, England would have the power to ruin Ireland, and the right to do so. "Obliging gods have overthrown entire households at the prayer of the householder," says Juvenal. I am afraid of a like answer to some pious aspirations in Ireland.

Such prayers grow up in an atmosphere of passion, and that has been the atmosphere in which the demand for an Irish Republic grew. I believe this demand to be unreal, not the expression of Ireland's reasoned mind—yet a not unnatural outcome of unnatural conditions. We are thinking to-day throughout Ireland less in terms of profit and loss than of national sentiment. My view is that Irish nationality can attain its full development without being kept in a watertight compartment. Those Sinn Feiners are quite right who hold that the ideal of an Irish Republic is inseparably bound up in the kindred ideal of an Ireland primarily Gaelic speaking—an Ireland which thinks in Irish. Both seem to me an attempt to force Ireland out of the line of its natural and true development.

My objection is not to the Republican ideal—it is to the separatist deal. And I think that element in the present Irish revolutionary movement which is most sincerely republican is least separatist—Irish Labour. Sinn Fein through Irish Labour counts on the support of British Labour, pins its hopes on British Labour. I do not believe that the Irish working man sincerely entertains an ideal which in its full acceptance—welcoming and desiring the barrier of a different language—would make him as much a stranger to Labour across the Channel as to Labour on the Continent.

Labour and not Capital is the real link between the countries. If Labour in both countries really desires an Irish Republic, it must come. But I do not think it will ever be desirable for either country or for the Labour elements in either Great Britain or Ireland itself. In any case, to press it now seems suicidal. I want to see Ireland get on at once with the work of governing herself; and this implies the acceptance of conditions which make immediate beginning possible. If Ireland decides that only Ulster can begin, so much the worse; but even that is better than no beginning.

"DONE IN OUR NAME."

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

Mr. G. B. Clark, reviewing Mr. Horniman's book on "Amritsar and our duty" writes in "India":—

In the wake of the War, a wave of unrest is surging round the world. In many countries, recent events have resulted in changes in thought and feeling, though these have not yet been universally recognised. The unrest has been very marked in countries controlled by the British Government, e.g., Ireland, Egypt, and India and it is not difficult to find the causes which have given rise to it. The British Government declared that its reasons for entering into the War were altruistic—for democracy and autocracy, and for the right of the small nations to self-government. As a result of the War, four great Empires, that governed by force without the consent of the governed—Russia, Austria, Germany and Turkey—have been laid low and freedom has been brought to many of the nationalities formerly under their heel. The only empires now remaining are the Japanese and the British, and it is, a question whether the British rule in India, Ireland, and Egypt is not as tyrannical as the government of subject peoples by the empires which have been destroyed.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT

We are waiting for the Report of the Hunter Commission. When this is issued the British public will have an accurate account of the terrible atrocities which have been perpetrated by British officers in India. This Report has been in the possession of the British Government for a considerable time, but the Council of the Secretary for India seems unable to deal with it or to determine the action to be taken to punish the stupid and arrogant creatures who committed these very serious crimes. It is often difficult to get accurate information regarding the condition of India. In a territory of such great magnitude and among a population of so many millions, unrecorded changes are frequently taking place, so that writers who treat of India are frequently describing an India of the past. But we are fortunate in having in this country one who knows the *present* conditions of India and the facts of the case which can be brought against those who are responsible for the atrocities which have staggered humanity. In a volume called "Amritsar and Our Duty to India," Mr. B. G. Horniman reviews the causes of the trouble and unrest in India, the methods adopted by the various provincial governments to deal with them, and the duty of the British people at the present time. Mr. Horniman was one of the actors in the drama. He was the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and was constantly in touch with those who were taking a leading part in Indian politics. He explains very fully the causes which gave rise to the troubles and he shows that the Government proposed to continue after the War the Indian D.O.R.A. in the form of the Rowlatt Act. As Mr. Horniman says, this was "drastic legislation depriving the people of their most elementary human rights and unparalleled in the laws of any modern civilised State." All the Indian members of the Viceregal Council voted against the legislation but, notwithstanding their opposition, it was passed and, in consequence, some of them resigned their seats on the Council. Our Home Government also attempted to pass legislation to continue some of the provisions of our own D.O.R.A., but the House of Commons refused its assent. Its members have to be elected by the people who would suffer from the arbitrary recourse to such legislation and they knew that if they agreed to it their own seats would be in danger at the next election.

THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Horniman describes the Passive Resistance Movement which was organised by Mr. Gandhi. He relates how Mr. Gandhi was arrested and how two of the best-known and respected citizens of Amritsar were arrested and deported, and that, when a number of people went to the Government Office to protest against these deportations, they were stopped by a military picket and several were killed. This murder roused the people to fury, and in revenge, other murders and crimes were committed. Then General Dyer appeared on the scene with some of his subordinates. With beat of drum he ordered that no meetings of any kind were to be held. The original intention was to have gone over the whole city with this proclamation, but this was abandoned owing to the heat of the day.

A meeting had been called in an empty space in the city to consider the state of affairs. A fair was being held and many villagers from the country were in the town. General Dyer went to the meeting and, without calling upon it to disperse, he called in his soldiers and commanded them to shoot upon the people. About five hundred were killed and about fifteen hundred wounded, who were, with extreme callousness, left on the ground untended—the people being afraid to go near them for fear of punishment.

The events recorded of Amritsar are but one phase of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the officials. In other places, aeroplanes were used from which the people in the country were shot down and armed motor cars were employed with the same object. The whole story is told in Mr. Horniman's volume and it is quite clear that the officials lost their heads and that the result was a Saturnalia of brutality and ferocity almost unequalled in history. The book is divided into five parts—the first deals with the cause of unrest, the second with the Rowlatt Bills and the agitation, the third with the disturbances and their cause, the fourth with the six weeks' terror, and the last with the question of responsibility and the duty of the British people. On this last question, Mr. Horniman contends that there should be a free and impartial investigation by a Royal Commission upon which Indians should be represented, in order that those guilty of oppression should be brought to trial and should be adequately punished for their misconduct. The British Government cannot allow the matter to rest. It must act and must see that justice prevails. The Indian Government has passed an Act of Indemnity, so that the unfortunate victims of these official crimes are unable to obtain redress, either through a civil or a criminal trial. A Bill is now before the House of Commons to indemnify those who may have committed illegal acts during the War, and one of its clauses with affect India. When this clause is considered after the recess, the facts and reasonings in Mr. Horniman's book will be very useful to the M.P.s who take part in the discussion.

THE CABINET'S DUTY.

What will the Cabinet do? The civilised world has been shocked by the story of these hideous Indian atrocities. Even if the Hunter Report should be of a whitewashing character, the facts have been published far and wide and the confessions made in the witness-box by the officials themselves show an amount of imbecility and brutality which recall the atrocities of the Turkish and Russian authorities. A study of Mr. Horniman's book will confirm the faith of all those who believe in the cause of Indian self-government. By his contribution to the history of the tragic happenings in India during the last few years, the writer has very considerably added to the sum of his services to that country and to the cause of Freedom. It is clear that the present system of government in India is bringing forth the seeds of its own destruction and that the same principles in accordance with which self-determination has been granted to Finland and Czecho-Slovakia must be applied in the case of India. This is the demand of justice, which cannot safely be denied. It is at the same time a requisite condition of wise statesmanship. Mr. Horniman well says:—

"If the British people believe that their own interests and safety are inseparable from the Indian connexion, let them realise that the only assurance of that connexion lies in the full recognition of India's right to responsible government now, and without equivocation; for nothing is more certain that that the road to infinite trouble in India and ultimate separation lies along the tedious way of half-hearted reforms. . . . .

"Let those who can be moved by the knowledge of what India has been made to suffer, at the hands of persons wielding power in their name, ponder whether, in the light of that knowledge, they can still acquiesce in the denial to her people of that full freedom which they have fought, not only to win for the oppressed peoples of Europe, but to preserve for England herself."

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INSANITARY KAMATIPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Kamatipura is a densly populated locality—seventy thousand person packed up on a small dirty piece of land, divided into 16 lanes. Most of these persons live in ill-ventilated, close and dark rooms. We have been suffering since long from evil effects brought about by insanitary surroundings. Besides, the Katchra Depot at one end of Kamatipura, namely Bapty Road, is a regular and unbearable nuisance to us. In addition to this, the Bombay Municipality have liberally sanctioned a large sum of money (21½ lakhs) for the erection of an incinerator close to our houses. From past bitter experiences we have learnt that every epidemic that happens to visit this city, takes a virulent form in this locality. This incinerator, I am sure, will make matters worse.

They should locate it far away from human habitation. The Corporation seem to be deaf to our cries.

No man, who is anxious for his health will ever tolerate the presence of a Kutchra Depot, or an incinerator, close to dwelling houses. It is unjust and unwise of this Municipality to decide to instal it too near to our houses even though it is quite clear that it will certainly tell upon our health.

If our grievance is not redressed, we shall have to learn a drastic principle, "No taxation without Sanitation".—Yours, etc.

V. R. BHOOSRATH.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	25	m 7 0	25 8	25	m 0 33	18 0
		6 30s	24 10		0 48s	21 1
Sat.	26	m 8 22	25 0	26	m 1 27	17 11
		7 31s	25 2		2 1s	21 0
Sun.	27	m 9 22	24 7	27	m 2 14	17 9
		8 31s	25 9		3 12s	21 1
Mon.	28	m 10 48	24 7	28	m 3 17	17 5
		9 30s	26 4		4 15s	20 8
Tues.	29	m 11 48	24 9	29	m 5 17	17 2
		10 14s	26 11		4 44s	20 2
Wed.	30	m 11 23	25 1	30	m 4 15	16 9
	July	10 53s	27 6	July	5 16s	19 8
Thur.	1	m 6 30	25 6	1	m 11 23	20 6
		5 32s	25 1			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
25 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	5h. 18m
26 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	5h. 18m
27 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	5h. 18m
28 (Monday	6h. 3m.	5h. 18m
29 (Tuesday	6h. 3m.	5h. 19m
30 (Wednesday	6h. 1m.	5h. 19m
July 1 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	5h. 19m

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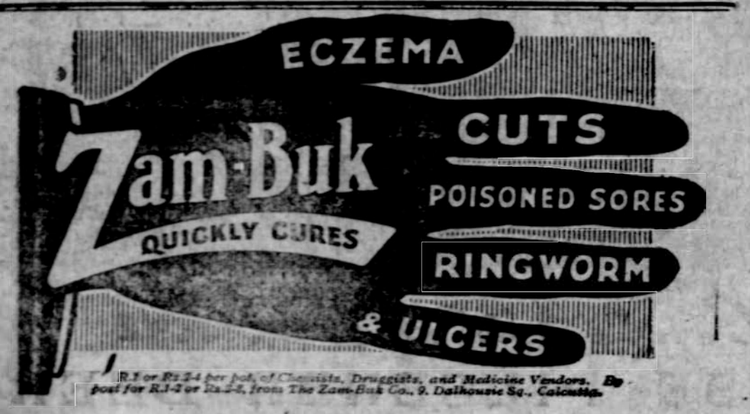

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CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY

A NEW SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, a resolution to the effect that an application be made to Government for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 6,250,000 bearing 5½ per cent. interest was adopted.

Another interesting matter considered by the Corporation was the report on Calcutta water supply by Mr. George Moore, the water expert. Mr. Moore's scheme aims at providing Calcutta and the suburbs with continuous supply of roughly 100 million gallons of filtered water per day. This, it is estimated, would ensure supply of 80 gallons per head per day within the city boundaries in 1941 and a large amount after that time. The essential features of Mr. Moore's scheme are abolition of unfiltered water supply and supply of filtered water by pumping from Tallah and distributing it by independent mains to well-defined zones. The scheme is roughly estimated to cost 208¼ lakhs. On a motion from the chairman that the scheme be approved, there was animated discussion on the subject. Discussion will be resumed at next meeting.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ARREST OF A MARWARI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Calcutta C.I.D. have arrested a Marwari by name of Sagar Mull for alleged cheating of a number of firms including two well-known motor car houses to the extent of about Rs. 25,000. His *modus operandi* was to call on firms and after selecting articles giving them bogus cheques and in cases where firms refused to accept cheques he asked firms to give delivery of goods through their durwan who accompanied him to his house and on the way on some pretext or other to take away the jewellery from the durwan and induce him to accept a cheque, then immediately go to the bank and stop payment. It so happened in these banks on which he issued cheques his account amounted to only Rs. 4 or 5. In the case in which he is alleged to have cheated two well-known motor car firms in Calcutta it is reported that he actually induced the firms to part with cars on the same principle. All property including the motor cars have been recovered. He will soon be placed for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WANTED AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde has obtained a permission to move the following resolution at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Indian delegates to the International Labour Conference to be held next year be elected either by this Council or by the Legislative Assembly according, as the one or the other is in existence at the time of the nomination and appointment of the said delegates.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor will open the Local and Municipal Boards Conference in Madras on 17th July. After opening His Excellency will leave, and Sir P. Rajagopala Chari will preside over the deliberations which are expected to last two or three days. About seventy municipal chairmen and district board and taluq board presidents have been invited to attend, from all major municipalities.

MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The Madras Local Boards Bill will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council and will be referred to a select committee. It is hoped the Bill will be finally passed in September at the latest.

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Tuxedo "	per tin ¼ "	2-0
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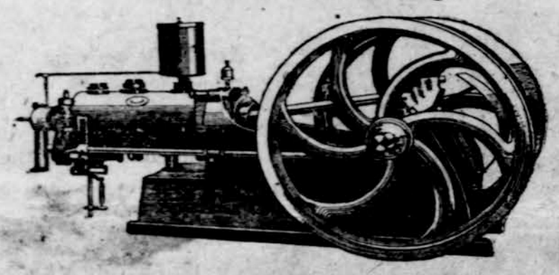

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